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## THE EXAMINER:

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TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. PAUL SEYMOUR.

## PUBLISHER. Pauperism and Crime.

All great truths make their way slowly, and slowly, but surely, society is learning this great truth, that prevention is not only better, but easier, and (alas, most potent argument of all cheaper than cure; and that it has other duties to perform towards paupers and criminals, than feeding and hanging. It is getting rapidly demonstrated, that it costs far less (to say nothing of higher considerations) to feed and teach the noor, ragged, ignorant child, who must beg, that climbs a father's knee, and asks the steal or starve; and thus make it both wil- oft repeated story of Moses or of Josephling and able to live honestly, than it does to it is a sad thing to look in through the eve-

ged Schools, to which we referred some time

large-hearted minister of the Free Church (a Scotch Whitfield indeed) has lately published : pamphlet, entitled, "A Plea for Ragged Sc. oyls." of which, we find an interesting notice, with view, for last April.

To such cities as Louisville, Cincinnati, St Louis, and New Orleans, these questions of pauperism, and crime, are already fearfully important; but if the wretched old course is persisted in, of making, and then supporting and ing will be multiplied a hundred fold.

"With no asylum to receive them, no schoolmaster to instruct them, no policeman entitled to restrain them; what right have we to wonder that, in the common meaning of the word nurseries, our great horror at the barbarous practice of exposing tion, and disease? If we cannot bear to Guthrie has penetrated them for us. We can be our other pleas? There is no pass-

the slaughter-house-the victims are in the winter, her naked feet on the frozen pave. whose family depends upon his labor? Take ment, a skeleton infant in her arms. On a a word from Mr. Guthrie, on this subject, summer day, when in the blessed sunshine also:-

"For example, I was returning from a It was a fierce blast of wind and rain. In Prince's Street, a piteous voice and a shivering boy pressed me to buy a tract. I asked the child why he was out in such a night and at such an hour. He had not got his a share that he should be compelled to beg.' me. I asked him what his father was. "I blessed Lord, who "went about doing good!" have no father, sir, he is dead." His moth-

been short of the money, by her waste of

cursed vices. Now, by this anecdote illus from his Eton boys to his ragged scholars! if we make this the life of children?" trating to my stranger friend the situation of A new hope for the poor, a new prospect of these unhappy children, I added that, nev-doing good could not be lost on Dr. Chalertheless, they might get education, and semers. The nature and object of his school cure some measure both of common and are told by its locality. It is in the West-Christian knowledge; but mark how, and port of Edinburgh, within a few doors of The average expense of the school at Ab. where. Not as in the days of our blessed the house of Burke—the wretch, whose savior, when the tender mother brought her saving, with the house of Burke—the wretch, whose savior, when the tender mother brought her saving and so employed, it has cleared both town and child for His blessing. The Jailor brings corporated into the language. These schools county of begging children. In the three them now! Their only passage to school is through the Police office; their passport is a conviction of crime. And in this Christian he necessity and with the means. But and enlightened city it is only within the dark walls of a prison that they are secure either of school or Bible. When one thinks now come forward to proclaim. The only of one's own happy boys at home, boundprecedents which he mentions, are the ining free on the green, and breathing the dustrial schools of Dundee and Aberdeen. fresh air of heaven-or of the little fellow There may be others. We are not aware "Magnificent endowments, such as Christ's Hospital, Heriot's Hospital, and the like, are converted into the patrimony of the mid-

guard against, catch, try, convict, and imprison. let of a cell door, on the weary solitude of a transport or hang, the grown up, brutalized and child spelling its way through the Bible. It dle ranks. Private schools, maintained by makes one sick to hear men sing the praises benevolent individuals, act, at their very One way in which these views have already. of the fine education of our prisons. How best, as aids and rewards to the decent poor, in some measure, been carried out, is by Rag much better and holier were it to tell us of But, in all our towns of any magnitude, an education that would save the necessity there is a lower class of children; one made ago. The experiment has been tried (with some of a prison-school! I like well to see the up for the most part of illegitimate children; important modifications) with the greatest suc- life-boat, with her brave and devoted crew; of children who have lost their parents: cess, in Aberdeen, Dundee, and other large towns but with far more pleasure from the window and of children whose parents have been of my old country manse, I used to look The Rev. Thomas Guthrie, an eloquent and out at the Bell Rock Tower, standing erect amid the stormy waters, where, in the mists Edinburgh alone. To them, the world, on of the day, the bell was rung, and in the darkness of the night the light was kindled: and thereby the mariners were not saved some admirable extracts, in the Edinburgh Re- from the wreck, but saved from being wrecked at all "

> What a vivid, terrible picture this is, from the ife, and by the hands of a master.

Here is a pregnant extract, as to the expense:

The juvenile convict, we should always punishing, in after years, the evils now exist- recollect, is only a unit, who has risen accidentally to the top, out of an unconvicted class nowise better than himself. What is to be done with the rest? Are they to wait till their turn comes also-till a ruthless society, which has never done a single act of duty or of kindness by them, challenges cities have been found to be the nurseries them, much in the same humor that Abhorof criminals? And, by what miserable son summoned Master Bernardine, to come distinctions can we any longer justify our out and be hanged? Or are we prepared at nise their existence. Ragged Schools are Chinese, should we persist in exposing children—very little older and quite as help-less—to mortality in its more prolonged and painful forms, of want, and degrada—the control of the first time in their lives, a chance of happiness and of virtue may be a chance of school, they must have gone to prison first. Even at present, Ragged Schools have heen opened in a few favored places only. But, supposing them to be opened everywhere, what is the most that as human beings--we say nothing of imenter the alleys of London and the wynds question of trouble than of expense; since being opened only to teach? Even misery of Edinburgh in our own persons, Mr. we may rest assured that they are costing us has its degrees and shades. Below the more in their wild neglected state living on depths which they can sound and master, can follow him page by page, as vividly as the public, and to be guarded against as there is a still lower depth, which can only step by step. We can plead ignorance criminals, than if they were at once to unand thoughtlessness no longer. What then dertake the charge of bringing them within the domestic pale of civil life. You will ing by, and no forgetting pictures like the maintain them cheaper; domesticated at your barn door, than left to help themselves from On one side of this square, in two- your land and fields, as game. It is the thirds of the shops (for we have counted self-same question which occurs respecting them) spirits are sold. The sheep are near the moral, as the physical health of towns. Will you go to the thought and the expense neighborhood of the altars. The mouth of of sewerages and drainages, and so secure almost every close is filled with loungers, worse than Neapolitan lazzaroni—bloated will you wait till a far heavier charge rolls and brutal figures, ragged and wretched old back upon you as a poor-rate, swollen with men, bold and fierce looking women, and many a half-clad mother, shivering in cold the miseries incident to the long sickness and early death of the laboring man,

and warm air, misery itself will sing : dash- 'Do you fancy that, by refusing this ap- with food. ing in and out of these closes, careering peal, and refusing to establish these schools, The children are not taken from their over the open ground, engaged in their rude you, the public will be saved the expense homes; on the contrary, they go back every games, arrayed in flying drapery, here a leg of maintaining these outcasts? A great night, with the new influences which they out and there an arm, are crowds of chil. and demonstrable mistake. They live just may have acquired. In this, of course, dren : their thin faces tell how ill they are now; and how do they live? Not by their there is great peril. The new influences fed; their fearful oaths tell how ill they are honest industry, but at your expense. They and the old will meet in daily conflict. It reared; and yet the merry laugh, and hearty shout, and screams of delight, as some un. beg and steal for themselves, or their parmay end, as the labor of Hercules, in the shout, and screams of delight, as some un. fortunate urchin, at leap-frog, measures his relieved of the expense of their sustenance monster, though almost exhausted, came in length upon the ground, also tell that God by refusing this appeal. The Old Man of contact with his mother earth, he recovered made childhood to be happy, and that, in the Sea sticks to the back of Sinbad; and his former strength. We must be prepared the buoyancy of youth, even misery will surely it were better for Sinbad to teach the for failures directly traceable to this cause. old man to walk on his own feet. I pray On the other hand, there are possible ad-"We get hold of one of these boys.— the public to remember, that begging and vantages in the children returning home, Poor fellow! it is a bitter day; he has stealing, while in most cases poor trades to which justify a certain degree of hazard. It neither shoes nor stockings; his naked feet are red, swollen, cracked, ulcerated with public. Catch you little fellow, with his the cold; a thin, thread-worn jacket, with pale face and piteous whine, and search, as made on any considerable scale, it must be its gaping rents, is all that protects his breast; beneath his shaggy bush of hair he will be astonished at the stores of beef and There is, however, one condition indispenshows a face sharp with want, yet sharp also with intelligence beyond his years. That blame him, however, because he whines on; one, that is—the daily bread which we all poor little fellow has learned to be already self-supporting. He has studied the arts—he is a master of imposture, lying, begging, stealing, and, small blame to him, but much stealing, and stealing to the steal to those who have neglected him—he had has to keep his mother in whiskey, as well stay; without it, it is impossible that they otherwise pined and perished \* \* \*

stay; without it, it is impossible that they should have the spirits or the strength to have often tried to put down public begging, the dearest and most vicious way of main
for education, nor avail themselves of a the dearest and most vicious way of main
where neglected film—he had as his brothers and sisters in food. You should have the spirits or the strength to learn—or anybody have the heart to try to make them. What man of common gratis one, even though offered. That lit taining the poor: till some such plan as the fellow must beg and steal, or he starves.
With a number like himself, he goes as regularly to that work of a morning as the public streets, hundreds of children set out tion; let every one who is a parent think of merchant to his shop or the tradesman to every morning to levy their subsistence for it. What father, if his child ask for bread, his place of labor. They are turned out \_\_ the day, by calls at private houses. They would give him a stone?' 'And, let me driven out sometimes—to get their meat, like beg when they may—they steal when they ask, what is English Grammar, or the rule sheep to the hills, or cattle to the field; and can. Such a system is a disgrace to so of Three, or the A B C, to a poor hungry if they don't bring home a certain supply, a drunken father and a brutal beating a wait them. sure promise of success, to the root of these evils, as that we now advocate. We say meeting one night, about twelve o'clock. with Daniel Defoe, that begging is a shame to any country : if the beggar is an unworthy object of charity, it is a shame that

money; he dared not go home without it; The following paragraph gives some account tend the schools in many places, and deto a few statistical facts, showing that Ohio this light. \* he would rather sleep in a stair all night. of the origin of Ragged Schools. Dr. Haw- moralization is, I fear, advancing at the more than doubles, and in some instances Mr. Clay places a peculiar estimate upon I thought, as we passed a lamp, that I had TERY, is one of the most distinguished scholars seen him before. I asked him if he went in England, the able and honored head of the to church. "Sometimes to Mr. Guthrie's," greatest of the great Schools from which so that the proposed extension of the poorwas his reply. On looking again, I now many of England's highest names have issued. laws may be made to accomplish the double of labor, I propose to show by facts taken recognized him as one I had occasionally How Christ-like the example of this eminent man, object of feeding destitute children, and at from the census of 1840, that the contrast seen in the Cowgate Chapel. Muffled up and how the glory of place, and scholarship, and to meet the weather, he did not recognize talent, pale before this humble imitator of our

takes a very active part as a poor-law guard-"The form of the experiment originated, ian, that such a united system of feeding er? "She is very poor." "But why keep we believe, with that admirable society, the and teaching would be a great economy : you out here?" and then reluctantly, the London City Mission. It prospered in their for if children were thus looked after, their truth came out. I knew her weil, and had hands; as almost all they touch, however parents would not so much throng the workvisited her wretched dwelling. She was a tall, dark, gaunt, gipsy-looking woman, Sunday school of this description was escould be but premised that it had once been white, and a gown that it had once been white, and a gown that it had once been white a gown that it had once been wh who, notwithstanding a cap, of which it tablished at Windsor by a town missionary, ing children from the superintendance of holders, whether or not the difference above

ster; and she would have beaten that poor child within an inch of death, if he had has himself set up another there. What of hunger, fever, and despair, have demora-

were a great beginning. They broke the summer months of 1843, one hurdred begging children were found wandering about the county, and were reported by the posomething still was wanting; and it is this lice. Juvenile mendacity, is the natural further something which Mr. Guthrie has cy. Yet, God be praised! two per after-wards, they are reported gone—to as crim-inals to the prison, but as schools to the school. The School of Industry had ab-

Mr. Trevelyan, Clonmel, Jan. 30.

sorbed them atl."

infinitely worse to them than none at all.

There are supposed to be a thousand such in

which they have been cast, is indeed father-

less; for, what can they think of man?

And what, if they should chance to hear of

houses of refuge-men who, like himself,

It is here, at this crisis of the problem

feed as well as teach. There is not only

the alphabet, but the cup of porridge.

the courage to venture on the proposal.' It

that it combines instruction in useful em-

sense (asks Mf. Guthrie) would mock with

Here is some valuable Irish experience:

"'I tremble,' writes Lieutenant-Colonel

have been assured by a gentleman, who

houses. The moral objection of withdraw.

more potent spell.

COMMUNICATIONS

Thoughts on Emancipation-No. 20. A great deal has been said in reference the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia. Some have earnestly contendquestion. Others think that Congress has urisdiction in the premises, but that it is

Him, what, in their agony, must they think even of God? Visitors of destitute sick societies-humble and hard working city mismissionaries-Christian governors of prisons-superintendents of night asylums and are called on to explore, amid fever and are using Mr. Guthrie's words,) come across (district not exceeding ten miles square) as them often. You may find them sleeping in a stair, or on the floor of the police office, or pulling your coat at midnight to buy seat of the government of the United a tract of them, lest they should go home States," &c. Virginia and Maryland ceded only to be beaten. Beyond this, their felthe district of Columbia, and the seat of low-creatures seem to have agreed, by habit and common consent, to refuse to recognise their existence. Ragged Schools are priately bears his name. Over this district as she is now, "the home of the brave."

the National Government was selected by the National Government was selected by the Rational Government was selected by the National Government was selected by th length to take the trouble of treating them but of yesterday; before which, to have got tion in adopting this clause no doubt remembered that the Continental Congress, at the close of the Revolution, had to leave escape from the violence of some insolent mutineers." They saw the necessity of giving Congress exclusive jurisdiction over the Reflector Office. the place at which its meetings were to be held. The power "to exercise exclusive legislation" was given. This of itself would settle the question, but to put the that the Industrial Schools of Aberdeen and Dundee have taken the next step. They What a providential step, if it should but answer! As far as it has gone, it has answered marvellously. Mr. Guthrie had long looked wistfully to some such system as the only remedy; but 'until the experience of Aberdeen and Dundee had turned what was but a presumption into a fact, he had not in the district as any State Legislature has clusion of the letter. is the main characteristic of the system, ployment with education, and, above all, authority is greater. Every State Govern- ready published in the Examiner.

almost under the shadow of the National Douglas, for the fate of the rising general sentatives of a free people should tread a tion in this country. Misery has so worked free soil. upon this people, that, consumed by one

A SOUTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

only thought—that of food, they abstain from their old church-going habits. Shame To THE EDITOR'S OF THE EXAMINER: of appearing in bad clothes operates greatly in this; but, alas! the children no longer attion I called the attention of your readers same rate as destitution. I have spoken to quadruples Kentucky in manufacturing. some people about this, and I really believe Now lest some may conclude that the the same time of instructing them. The in agricultural products is quite as striking: children would go to school if fed; and I It seems that Ohio produces 16,571,-

661 bushels of wheat, worth, say 50 cents per bushel, Kentucky produces 4,803,152 bushels of wheat, worth, say 50 cents

per bushel, . Balance against Ky.

a touching contrast he must feel between lized the strongest natures—whole armies, to do much, or to do it well—whilst, on the necessary to cover Christians, as in the age which, she starved him, and fed her own ac-

> I find that Ohio produces 1,022,037 tons of hay, worth, at \$12 per ton,
> the sum of - \$12,264,444
>
> Kentucky produces 88,306 tons of
> hay, worth, at \$12 per ton, - 1,059,672

a half years, would be sufficient to buy all him has no one feature of alleviation. the negroes in Kentucky, according to their This, truly is a new view of citizenship value in 1847, as reported by the 2d Audi- as it certainly is of morals. It sheds a new excepting only the objection to the jurisdictor of Kentucky, to wit: \$58,115,984.- light upon our relations as members of the tion of the court over the subject of the ac-The lands of Kentucky are valued at sommunity, and subjects of the government sign; and the objection that the complaint show according to the above estimate, which I am satisfied is a single requirement within the range of his cause of action. ed that Congress has no power to act on the subject. Some consider it a debateable Kentucky, would in the short space of course that led him as a volunteer into this twelve years be sufficient to pay the full war with so much as the first sanction of shall contain; value of the lands and slaves of Kentucky. duty. It must look elsewhere for its justifi- 1. In respect to each allegation of the not expedient to exercise it. And others Does all this say nothing for free labor? cation. He is eloquent in deprecating the complaint controverted by the defendant, a still believe in the existence of the power Can any unprejudiced mind look at these evils and the criminality of the war, and the specific denial thereof, or of any knowledge and the expediency of its exercise. The last view will be advocated in this Article. Its view will be advocated in this Article will be advocated in this Article. Its view will be advocated in this

the free States of the West. value of slaves, consists in their increase, main defence on this confession, that thou distinguished. and if Kentucky should adopt measures to lovest or hast loved to 'play the soldier?' prohibit the sale of the slave increase, and It does not, Mr. Clay may be assured, ter, which is not replied to, as provided in the separation of slave families, slavery will 'suit our temperament' to pay taxes for war. the next section, and the action be tried on the National Government was selected by become an intolerable burden, and Ken- And had we, with others, instead of a uni-

columns of our paper to the Boston Reflector, support of this war, -must be viewed as an chance of happiness and of virtue may be opened everywhere, what is the most that brought within their reach? It is more a we can expect from them, in case of their escape from them, in case of their escape from the violence of some involence of some involence of some involence of the Revolution, had to leave columns of our paper to the Boston Reflector. Support of this war,—must be viewed as an altogether different thing from what is a a copy containing it, with lines drawn above and gratuity, even in the citizen, We cannot below it. We regret that both failed to reach understand how one like Mr. C. can as-

"to exercise exclusive legislation in all that paper. It was not, in consequence, soldier," or that false love of country which cases whatsoever" does not include the right until allusions to it were made in other has so fearfully blinded his mental vision. too, that, so far as the States are concerned, know, the first elaborate defence in print

ment has to admit the supremacy of the Mr. Clay appears to regard himself as General Government. If, then the States charged with 'crime,' for engaging in a war in which slavery exists may abolish it, the entire spirit and antecedents of which (and no one doubts this) surely Congress he had with such emphasis condemned. may abolish it in the District. But it is We know not how far the charge in this said that if Virginia and Maryland had form may have been preferred, but we are supposed that slavery would be abolished prepared to assume that if all aggressive : We suppose that no small degree of allowhad, and have now no more control over it government, whether monarchical or republished or Keptucky. It belongs to live a characteristic party for the purpose, it is likely, of repudiating the accu-joint stock concern, with Capt. Taylor's sation! than Ohio or Kentucky. It belongs to lican, change intrinsic wrong, modify in Congress, and it is as clear as the sun in any degree or sanctify it? All government the heavens that Congress, having authority has the power of taxation and of self-de-"to exercise exclusive legislation in all fence. The exercise of this power may, it cases whatsoever," has the power to abolish is granted, as in the case of England, be oppressive. Submission to certain forms, and But let us refer to the expediency of the to a long-continued series of grinding exactexercise of this power. Were it exercised, ions, might be viewed as periling all that the influence resulting from the abolition of is dear in 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of slavery in the District, would be felt in every happiness.' Thus our fathers thought, and portion of the country. Some in the South hence they rallied under the full force of would doubtless feel a temporary exaspera-tion, and talk about dissolving the Union; but the general effect of the measure would to of the ends to which they are approbe salutary. The slave States would see priated, neither in the town nor in the State. before their eyes an example worthy of their it is a part of good citizenship, that these, imitation. The moral power emanating except in the most extraordinary cases, from that example would be incalculably should be paid. In the existing war with great. Every State would feel it, and the Mexico, no direct tax has yet been levied. American Congress would be saved from The resources of the general revenue of the the mortification and the glaring inconsist- country have been drawn from, so that no ency of legislating on the subject of liber- man can tell when or how much he is givty, while breathing an atmosphere contamiling to meet the actual expenses of the war. nated with slavery. No longer would the If there were a direct tax to support a war buying and selling of slaves be carried on aggressive and deemed unholy, every man must determine whether mere submission Capitol. Surely the city called after Wash- to what is imposed, is not, on the whole, ington should be free. Surely the Repre- preferable to rebellion against government. The citizens, however, even in this case, would have the right to remonstrate, and to record his protest against the wrong for which he might be taxed. He would then be no other than a passive, not an active, supporter of the government. Government, in fact, could and would regard him only in

the relations of citizenship. 'In a republic,' he says, 'it seems to me to be the duty of every good citizen to advocate what he deems right; but when the public will has the complaint, when it shall appear upon that she will be a free State before many years. been definitely declared in 'legal form, though it be diametrically opposed to his, he ought in good faith to carry out that will, dissolve the government by revolution, or leave the country.' To carry out this will

\* The Primitive Christians were exhorted to \$5,884,254 Lord's sake;' i. e., while they could not approve I submit it to the candor of Kentucky slavebeen white, and a gown that it had once been black, had still some traces of one who had seen better days; but now she was a drunkard! Sin had turned her into a mon. The rise and one or two life-guardsmen in their uni-

ceive the full profit of his ingenuity and flames. Law, even under such an edict, must The result of the Aberdeen experiment is most encouraging and delightful; says the Reviewer:

The experiment is not a costly one.

The average expense of the school at Al.

The result of the Aberdeen experiment is not a costly one.

The average expense of the school at Al. the present war, is altogether an unsettled answer. question,) and no matter if the nation cover | SEC. 125. If the complaint be amended herself with her 'great crime,' and press to a copy thereof must be served on the defend 1,059,672 the accomplishment of her purpose over a ant, who must answer it within twenty days, broken Constitution, —the blood of her or the plaintiff, upon filing with the clerk Balance against Ky. - \$11,204,772 great dead be shed in vain, 'the tears of an affidavit of the service, and of the defend-I might add a long list of articles in widows and orphans moisten many hearths ant's omission, may proceed to obtain judgwhich the free labor of Ohio, far excels the made desolate forever,' he must be an active ment, as provided by section 202; but where slave labor of Kentucky; but I suppose it participator in the tragedy; he must shoulder an application to the court for judgment is will be sufficient to state, that I have taken his musket, sharpen his bayonet, and act necessary, eight days notice thereof must be in detail all the articles of produce specifi- fiercely his part in 'the great crime,' or else given to the defendant. ed in the last census for each of those two forsooth, he is no longer a good citizen! States, and ascertained their respective val- At all events, the claims of honorable citi-

by \$17,525,334, a sum which in three and teer, into the thickest of a fight which to

Constitution of the United States; for the pecuniary interest of Kentucky, require perament to 'play the soldier.' Strange, manner as to enable a person of common powers of Congress are conferred by this that she adopt free labor? My slave-hold- when the war in which he plays, it produces understanding to know what is intended. instrument. What then says the Constitu- ing acquaintances tell me that slavery is not the untold sufferings and is mother of all tion? It explicitly states that Congress profitable, if not, why not abandon it, and the crime that he so graphically describes. in his answer as many grounds of defence shall have power "to exercise exclusive leg- let our noble State grow and prosper, like Ah, Cassius, this taste for battle, this 'play- as he shall have. They shall be separately ing the soldier,' is no good part of thy other- stated, and may refer to the causes of action It is a fact, now well understood in Ken. wise humane, generous, but impulsive native they are intended to answer, in any may, by cession of particular States and tucky, that the principal, if not the only ture! But were it not better to rest thy manner by which they may be intelligibly

might then be viewed as somewhat parallel be just. to his enlisting as a volunteer. But to pay C. M. CLAY addressed a letter, through the taxes-none have vet been levied for the the Reflector Office.

C. M. CLAY—THE MEXICAN WAR.

The following letter from Cassius M.

Clay, addressed to us, through the Louisville. Clay, addressed to us through the Louisville an abomination, except it be that wonderful such a manner as to enable a person of matter beyond the reach of cavil it is added, Examiner, for some cause did not reach us, 'peculiarity of taste' which makes it above "in all cases whatsoever." If the power although we are in the regular receipt of all things else grateful in him to play the

bia, one would be tempted to adopt the search among our neighbors for a copy. either Mr. Clay's humanity or his patriot. Sec. 132. No other pleading shall be sentiment of Talleyrand—that "language was given to man to conceal, not to express and as directed to us, we herewith cheerful."

Sec. 152. No other pleading shall be ism to the sentiment of Talleyrand—that "language and as directed to us, we herewith cheerful."

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Sec. 152. No other pleading shall be ism to the sentiment of Talleyrand—that "language and as directed to us, we herewith cheerful." his thoughts." It is argued and correctly ly give it entire. It contains, so far as we cause which evidently lies so near his heart. Sec. 133. Every pleading must be sub-We are willing to overlook and almost for- scribed by the party, or his attorney, and slavery is under their jurisdiction. And is that Mr. Clay has ever essayed for volunthere a man from Maine to Texas who will teering in the Mexican war. We have addeny that Congress has not as much authority ded some comments of our own at the conwithin the sphere of its operation? The Here follows Mr. Clays letter, Jan. 14th, al. see his roble energies given. We hope to the party would be privileged from testifya good degree regained. But we must say no pleading, verified as herein required, with a firmer conviction than ever, that against the party, as proof of a fact admit-'logic, or something that bears its name, ted or alleged in such pleading.

in the District, they would never have ceded in the war be wrong, then all who, engage in it, it to the General Government. If this be especially as volunteers, are criminal. And true, what does it amount to? Absolutely this criminality is in proportion to the unnothing. The cession has been made.— holy ends for which the war is prosecuted, The two States have relinquished the aunand the injustice of the causes on which it ture was manifestly stung to the quick. He fetched up there in 1587, worth \$150,000. thority over the district which they once is made to rest. Can an official act of took the strange method described partly for The new fishing is to be conducted by a

The Law Reform Commissioners, appointed pistols, which will go off under water, as a by the New York Legislature, so far as the law means of defence against sharks and other practice reform is concerned, have reported .-- uncomfortable creatures down there, as well What the code they propose is, we cannot say. as for the purpose of blowing open the un-The following extract, however, is supposed to yielding shells of the older and tougher oysembody its essence:

OF THE PLEADING IN CIVIL ACTIONS. CHAPTER 1-THE COMPLAINT.

of the plaintiff, is the complaint.

SEC. 118. All the forms of pleading heretofore existing are abolished; and hereafter, the forms of pleading in civil actions and the rules by which the sufficiency of the pleadings is to be determined, shall be those which are prescribed by this act.

1. The title of the cause, specifying the taining its missionary operations throughout mame of the court in which the action is this State? The free school system is doing brought, the name of the county in which well at Galveston. the plaintiff desires the trial to be had, and the names of the parties to the action, plaintiff and defendant.

the cause of action, in ordinary and concise language, without repetition, and in such a manner as to enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended. 3. A demand of the relief, to which the plaintiff supposes himself entitled. If the recovery of money be demanded, the amount

2. A statement of the facts constituting

of the defendant, is either a demurrer or an answer. It must be served within twenty North Carolina.—The True Wesleyan of the control the 22d ultimo, contains a letter from a Wesleyan

hereof shall be stated.

face thereof, either:

2. That the plaintiff has no legal capacity to sue: or

3. That there is another action pending between the same parties, for the same 4. That there is a defect of parties, plain

tiff or defendant; or 5. That several causes of action

been improperly united; or
6. That the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

SEC. 124. After a demurrer, the plaintiff

Sec. 126. When any of the matters enumerated in section 122 do not appear upon "Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Desglas to State, and the aggregate is in favor of Ohio himself, not by compulsion, but as a volunbe taken by answer.

SEC. 127. If no such objection be taken, ither by demurrer or answer, the defendant shall be deemed to have waived the same.

CHAPTER III-THE ANSWER. SEC. 128. The answer of the defendant

First, The existence of the power. Here over slave labor? Aside from all consider-struck the whole nation and men of all par-stituting a defence in ordinary and concise there must of course be an appeal to the ations of morality, and right, does not the ties with surprise, is, that it suited his tem- language, without repetition, and in such a

Sec. 129. The defendant may set forth

SEC. 131. When the answer shall contain new matter, the plaintiff may, within twenty days, reply to it, denying particularly each allegation controverted by him or common understanding to know what is intended, any new matter not inconsistent with the complaint, in avoidance of the an-

to abolish slavery in the district of Colum. prints, that we were directed to a successful But we will not doubt—we never have; CHAPTER V—GENERAL RULES OF PLEADING.

work to which we expect ever hereafter to But the verification may be omitted, when see his former moral hold on the country in ling, as a witness, to the same matter. And

It is reported that a company is forming be furnished with a new sort of revolving ters .- N. Y. Tribune.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PROGRESS IN TEXAS. - The Texas correspon ient of the Intelligencer says :

"We have had some accession to the number Sec. 119. The first pleading on the part of the plaintiff, is the complaint.

Sec. 120. The complaint shall contain:

The title of the cause specifying the

THE TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLE.-At the recent meeting of the Legislative Temperance Society, in Boston, the Hon. M. Fowler, of the Senate. read some eloquent extracts from a pamphlet written by Rev. Dr. Humphrey thirty-five years ago, which he said was the first document that insisted on total adstinence from intoxicating drink, as the great principle of temperance reform, and would compare well with anything on the subject that has since been written.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.—The Committee of the Scotish Sabbath Alliance have transmitted a memorial to the Premier, requesting the close of post-offices on the Sabbath. The memorial SEC. 121. The only pleading on the part

face thereof, either:

1. That the court has no jurisdiction of the person of the defendant, or the subject of the action; or

2. That the plaintiff has no legal capacities at their last session, appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the Mormon Temple at Nauvoo, for literary

The American Bible Society during the past month, besides books for home use, has sent Bibles to Cuba, Mexico, California and the Sand-

purposes.

RETURN OF MISSIONARIES.—Mr. and Mrs Wade, the well known Baptiet Missionaries in Burmah, are about returning to this country. Mr. Wade's eyes are so seriously affected the his physicians fear blindness can only he ed by the change of climate. They are to here early in the spring.

freaty Batified. ok place at 9 o'clock, A. M. .h. The vote stood -- For the treaty, At, 15. The injunction of secrecy removed. As soon as it is, we shall pecifically all about the treaty, and the te action thereupon.

Senator Sevier is appointed Commissioner L'eace under the treaty-has been confirmed by the Senate, and with his Secretary, Mr. Walsh, will start immediately for Mexico.

Cont. We have plenty of "this article" in Ken tucky. Yet how much of it is used? It would be a source of wealth to the State, if we had

free labor to use it Ohio uses, for mining purposes, according to the Cincinnati Chronicle, (good authority) the following quantity:

On the Ohio River, at Pomeroy 200,000 557,653 5,462 86,874 45,680 1,207,170 On the Canal-cleared at Nelsonville 4,102,739

Twenty years ago, and coal was hardly known in the interior of that State; within the last ten years, along the canals, railways, (what a benefit these means of inter-communication are) it is beginning to be used freely; and ere twenty years pass by, the quantity dug out will he five fold what it is now!

labor! How both add to the general welfare; suade them to be, not almost, but altogether how vital both are to the general happiness. If Christians! we could but see it, our surest policy is to do right; instantly to begin the work of emancipation-and then the coal and iron in our hills, and the streams which dash along their sides, hundreds of thousands of people!

## Cause of the Growth and Prosperity

The history of the world shows, that the growth, and prosperity of cities, are by n means, mere accidents. They are the inevitable results of certain causes. These causes may be briefly stated, thus:

1. Density of Population. Every large population, must have citizens build its houses, machines, and utensils; and it must also have its merchants, to bring the produce and commerce of products togethe These classes find it much the most convenient and profitable to live together in a municipal community, thus constituting a city.

2. The existence and profitable employme of Artizans, in the midst of that community. If dependent on foreigners for goods and utensils, it cannot build cities. This principle is too plain to need comment. Every one will admit

3. Upon Commerce.

This is to traffic between the producer and the consumer of products, for, if the producer were the only consumer of his own products, he nevand utensils, and must forever live in a primitive state of society, without cities, and without other wealth, than land, cattle, or slaves.

A dense population; a large number of artizans, and an extensive commerce, these are the elements necessary to the growth of cities.

Commerce, however, which is essential, need not be foreign commerce. On the contrary, in- of Kentucky your heartiest cheer! ternal commerce, in a great nation, is the most important. Take for example, Paris, Pekin, Jeddo. Moscow. Vienna, and numerous other large cities of both ancient and modern times.

If, now we enquire, what is the influence of slavery on the prosperity of cities, it is easy to see, that, in its very nature, it is antagonistical to the growth of large cities. This may be made evident, by a simple reference. Compare New York, with New Orleans; Boston, with Charleston: Philadelphia, with Baltimore. But we will not stop here. The fact may be proved to flow certainly, directly, from the employment of

slave labor. 1. Slaves to be profitable must be employed,

2. The thinness of the population, and the the very existence of an artizan class. Hence, comparatively, there are few, or no independent are deprived of their most efficient support.

3. It follows, if towns and cities grow under ever." these circumstances, they must depend almost exclusively upon foreign commerce. Now foreign commerce requires but few hands to transact its business. Hence the growth of cities, in slave communities, must be comparatively slow, S. Senate by the Committee of Military Affairs, and precarious. Has not this been the fact, in on Friday, provides as follows: the United States? Is not Charleston on the Atlantic, and nearly as old as New York? Is not New Orleans far better situated than Phila-

delphia? back Southern cities may be known, by a very Also for a board to ascertain the claims, to consimple experiment in statistics. Take a radius sist of the commanding officer of the California battalion, and two officers of said battalion of any length, and place it in each of the cities, while in service. The board to sit in different North or South-sweep a circuit of equal distances around them, and compare the densities of found due, the same to be paid forthwith in Calthe agricultural population. We have taken, for ifornia by some proper officer duly appointed example, the cities of New York, Cincinnati, Charleston, and New Orleans, as centres, and for or against any claim, and allow or disallow swept a circuit round them, with a radius of 200 according to the justice of the case; it gives the

Two of these cities are in free States and two in slave States-two are East and two are Westtwo are in old States and two in new. To make the experiment fair, we have excluded the cities, for the circuit round New York, and confined of the United States are allowed ten cents a mile the circuit round Cincinnati, solely, to the North and the same to members of the board not enbank of the Ohio. The last exclusion can titled to army transportation. only be justified, by considering that the three other cities are on the coast.

And the comparison of population gives this Population within 200 miles of the

city of New York Population within two hundred miles of the city of Cincinnati and on the North side of the Ohio -

Population with 200 miles of the city

of New Orleans -This simple statement shows that the population round the city of Cincinnati is greate than that round both New Orleans and Charles ton! It shows, too, as a consequence of this fact, that Charleston is standing still and New That is, their relative growth, as it regards Cin-

If, we assume the growth of New York city, as a fair standard of comparison, then the population of a large city should be ten per cent. of for various ports in the United States. the surrounding country-within a moderate radius-say 200 miles. The cities named, then

should stand, as regards numbers, in proportion to the population, thus : New York 400.000 Cincinnati 210,000

55,000 Cincinnati, then, is not up to the standard and New Orleans is beyond it. Hence, the latter to, in fact, lagging and the former running fast

shead. Cincinnati must eventually be fourfold he population of New Orleans.

But why, it may be asked, should New Oris all that is required! Be manly! What is to eans have exceeded Charleston, when by this prevent? The frown of your fellow men is as rule, it ought not? the flitting cloud, which never alarms; the frown First-because New Orleans by means of the ong arm of the Mississippi hugs the free States

Second-because Charleslon, while she not that aid, has in its immediate vicinity, the argest slave population of the United States. The question is answered, and it proves how slavery retards, blights, curses whatever it

partially to its support.

Of the future, it may be predicted with certainty, that unless we of the slave States shall, by emancipation, give a fair chance to free labor and free enterprise, we must see our towns grow slowly, and the new villages of the free states run to cities, in their sight. We shall make a direct application of these

facts to Louisville in a week or two.

Religious Progress. For the last month or two there has been warm spirit of religious inquiry in the churches; especially in the Methodist E. Church. Within the time specified, two hundred and thirty citizens have joined the latter. May they show in lifein every act of life-that they are regenerated, and that they know, as a reality, the living spirit

of our Saviour. It may be invidious to single out particular ministers; perhaps we ought not to do so, when all are striving with equal truthfulness for the progress of the one thing needful. Yet we can not forbear referring to the Rev. Mr. Senon, who binds him to his fellow-men, wherever it is felt So much for increase of population, and free attention to the importance of religion-to per- and fine sentiments.

We have known him long and well, these many years. But we never heard him when we thought he had so much power-so much real earnestness-such an entire forgetfulness of self, would give employment, happiness, wealth, to as during his ministry in Louisville. Heaven to ask for work. Continues he: give him power not only to be a Christian, in strength and deed, but to inspire all who are moved by his eloquence, or nerved by his appeal to be, also, in thoughts and deeds, Christians. and Christians only

Kentucky.

The National Era says, speaking of the ac ion of the Legislature on the law of 1833: " The struggle referred to, either originates in a determination to perpetuate slavery, in Ken-tucky, or clearly indicates a great indifference to

Neither as regards a majority of Legislators r People! Doubtless, the few perpetualists in and out of Frankfort sought to turn this struggle in favor of slavery. But how? By forcing a certain kind of action which would alarm slave-holders, and thus unite them against the Convention next August, and the policy of their opponents was to "head" them. Again says the Era:

very rally in that State, with more spirit than has hitherto actuated them, the measure (the repeal of the law of 1833) will yet prevail.

No danger about that! And there is no danger, because the anti-slavery men of the State will always rally on this point with spirit enough tious, that there is no cause for fear, though abundance of cause for earnest, untiring, and and, when you can, give the anti-slavery men the goddess of love and beauty.

Toleration.

We like to record acts of toleration by States and kingdoms. It is a solemn assertion of the Representative of a whole people, of man's right to think for himself and be free. No matter where it comes from; if from the Barbarian, it will chide our laggard steps; if from the civilized it will cheer us on.

We alluded the other day to the decree of the Sultan of Turkey, guaranteeing freedem of conscience to all. That decree closes with the following words

"Such are the Imperial Commands, which you are to obey to the letter. " But although passports and the allotment of almost exclusively, in agriculture. They are so taxes are placed under special regulations which employed in the United States, and wherever so employed, there is necessarily a thin populamits of marriage and registration; that any necessary assistance and facility be afforded them degradation of labor, take way the motive for in their current affairs; that no interference whatever be permitted in their temporal or spir-itual concerns, on the part of the Patriarch Monks or Priests of other sects; but that they be free mechanics. Towns, therefore, if they exist, enabled to exercise the profession of their creed in security, and that they be not molested one iota, either in that respect, or any other what-

(Signed) "RESCHID, Grand Vizier." Nov. 15th, 1847.

California Claime.

The Bill on this subject, submitted to the U It appropriates \$700,000 to defray the expen

to defray the expenses of the civil government How practically and certainly slavery keeps arising out of civil and military operations. places, and to give certificates for the amount allows the board to appoint a clerk to keep a record: the board is allowed to take testimony California battalion all the benefits of the acts of Congress in favor of mounted volunteer troops; all claims held to be unfounded or unjust are to be forever barred: the decision of the majority of the board to be final; the amount allowed the officers of the board to be \$3,000, and \$2,000 for the clerk; witnesses on the part

A bill is before the New York legislature to reduce the passenger fare on the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, the legislature, by the terms of the charter, having complete control over it. It would be a great accommodation to the travelling public, and no doubt a benefit to the road - 1,342,983 itself, if a large reduction should be made. The

> that it otherwise would get the benefit of. PRINCELY STYLE.—The French papers say Abd-el-Kader, is to end his days in France, in "princely style!" That is, the "Desert Hawk"

It is stated that 5,000 barrels of Mackerel have been exported from Halifax within a week

The Supreme Court of the United States adourned on the 11th ult.

in deepest darkness forever. If you fear them, you never can be manly---if you fear Him in trust and love, you cannot help being manly .-Henr George Herbert as he earnestly pleads with you to be true:

Do all things like a man; not sneakingly. Think the king sees the still; for his King does Simpering is but a lay-hypocrisy; Give it a corner, and the clue undoes

Who fears to do ill, sets himself a task: Who fears to do well, sure should wear a mask

In 1839 Mr. Rowland Hill expressed a confident anticipation that the effect of his Penny Postage in England would be to increase the number of letters transmitted by post five-fold within a very few years. The statement which letters transmitted by post in 1839 was 76,000, lows :--000-in 1847 it amounted to 322,000,000

Cheap postage and a full treasury! Cheap fare, and increase of travel! Cheap facilities of

Vulcan and Venus.

English Statesmen and writers are full good, orderly, earnest set phrases about education, the hopes of labor and of man. A good with a genial spirit -a warmth of heart which sign! Yet we wish they had more of the practical-that is, that they would carry out into life, has been laboring so successfully to rouse man's and the affairs of life, their eloquent thoughts,

> Cleanliness and Education, says Douglas Jerold, are mouth-exalted hand-maidens of social dignity and happiness. Yet soap is taxed-and light is meted out at a certain price, guaging and the fiscal stamp is lined upon the permission

> 'As Wet Nurse, a respectable young woman' wants a place. 'Eighteen-pence,' says the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER; 'eighteen-pence to the State, before you can advertise 'a good supply of milk' in the newspapers.' As needlewoman, or to wait upon two three young ladies,' is the desire of humble hon-

esty to earn her daily bread. 'Very proper,' says the CHANCELLOR; 'nevertheless, eighteen-pence, if you please, for leave to advertise your needle and thread.' 'As good plain cook in a gentleman's family.

is the desire of a middle-aged woman without incumbrances. 'Still, cook,' cries the Minister, the necessary, the inevitable eighteen-pence, ere by means of the newspaper, you can get footing in a kitchen. But Lord Morpeth is doing as well preaching-

he is trying to help on all-and, therefore, we can hear his speech with pleasure. He made a further, the ends of justice in liquidating the very capital one certainly, at Manchester, before the Mechanic's Institute, or rather on the occasion of laying a corner stone of one. We copy from it his apposite allusion to, and happy turn have the effect of completely destroying the It is evident that, unless the opponents of sla- of the fabulous story of Vulcan and Venus: Those of you who have the opportunity of con-

ulting the old legends and classical mythology, are aware that among the fancied deities with handeraft, Vulcan by name, who was always Had the editor been at Frankfort, and seen and heard our legislators, we rather think he with soot and dirt. Well, ladies and gentlemen, would say with us, that all things look propi- for this hard-working and swarthy-looking divinity they wished to pick out a wife, (loud laughter.) And they did not select for him a mere drab - a person taken from the scullery or England certainly will not do. hard work. Away with doubts, then, friend, kitchen dresser, but they chose for him Venue,

Now, ladies, and gentlemen, pick out for me the moral of this tale, for I believe that nothing ever was invented—certainly nothing by the polished and brilliant imagination of the Grecian intellect-which has not its meaning and its moral. I have no doubt that all the le gends of our own country-that the one even of your own neighborhood, the Dragon of Wantly. itself, has some appropriate allegory and mean-ing, if we only knew how to find them out.— But what is the special meaning of the marriage of Vulcan with Venus-of the hard-working artificer with this laughter-loving queen-of la

bor with beauty? What is it, ladies and gentlemen, but this: That even in a busy hive of industry and toil ike this, even here, upon a spot which is in many respects no inapt representation of the faoled workshop of Vulcan-even here, amid the clang of anvils, the noise of furnaces, and the sputtering of forges—even here, amid stunning sounds and sooty blackness, the mind—the untrammeled mind—may go forth, may pierce the dim atmosphere which is poised around us, may wing its way to the freer air and purer light which are beyond, and may ally itself with all that is most fair, genial, and lovely in creation, (applause.) So, gentlemen, I say, your labor, your downright, hard, swarthy labor, may make itself the companion, the help-mate, and the husband of beauty. I dare say, and have reason to believe, from the inspection which I am able even now to command, and I have no doubt a more intimate acquaintance with your wives, sisters and daughters, would enable me to prove that I was not wrong in my illustration. above this beauty, I say your labor may ally it-self with intellectual beauty—the beauty connected with the play of fancy, with the achievements of art, and with the creation of geniusbeauty such as painting fixes upon the glowing canvass-such as the sculptor embodies in the breathing marble-such as architecture develpes in her stately and harmonious proportions, such as music clothes with the enchantments of sound. But there is a beauty of a still higher order, with which I feel more assured it is still open to it to unite itself. I mean with moral eauty-beauty connected with the affections. the conscience, the heart, and the life, (loud

It is most true that in the busiest, and black est of your workshops—in the most wearying and monotonous tasks of daily drudgery, as also n the very humblest of your own dwellingsby the smallest of your firesides—you may, one and each of you, in the zealous and cheerful discharge of the daily duty, in respect for the just rights, and in consideration for the feelings fothers—in a meekness and sobriety of spirit, and in the thousand charities and kindnesses of social and domestic intercourse—even thus you may attain to, and exhibit the moral beauty to which I have spoken-beauty beyond all others kingdom. in degree and excellence, because in proportion it can be reached it makes up the perfection of man's nature here below, and is the most faithful reflection of the will of his Creater, (applause;) and thus I close my explanation of the marriage of Vulcan with Venus, of labor with

Two Sides, The New York Globe, a leading democrat

paper, holds the following language: But a short time ago, the principle of free ter ritory embodied in the Wilmot Proviso, had scarcely an opponent in the free States. In charges have been, and are still, enormously Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, and other high, beyond any question, discouraging travel States, Legislative bodies were nearly unanimous in favor of this principle. They reflected the sentiment of the press and the people. In some of these States there is an appearance of change. The cause of this is only to be sought for in the fact that the agents of the people in behalf of reform, is more intense and acple at Washington, and the putronage of the will have gilded bars to his cage, with an unlimited supply of Paris sugar-plums.

Decome more timid in the advocacy of this principle. The press, too, in some cases, has become more timid in the advocacy of this principle. The press, too, in some cases, has become more timid in the advocacy of this principle. One proof that we state the cause rightly ter days, and fuller of more important events, to The Medical Commencement of the Transylvania University, was held last week, and fifty have alluded to, are almost invariably found in ciple, and yet it is supposed that the Democracy of that State have selected delegates to a National Convention, who are favorable to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, who believes that it is unconstitutional for Con- do not see how it can be evaded. What will

Why not? It is not surely so hard a thing to speak the truth as you see and feel it. Yet this

Some Southern men say, "they are right ! views and true progress. M. Thiers rejoins Let those who sustain the Wilmot Proviso, be that you must secularize the Roman Governof God, the blotting out the sun, that brings you cashired! The quicker the better." But suppose ment. But evidently, in the opinion of both, and an anti-slavery man is elected President, what of all, the great question is, whether the Pone then? Why, those who think the Wilmot Pro- with all his mighty influence, can continue what viso the measure will say, "remove all from office who do not agree with us" Have no doubters, out with every one of them-out with them instantly, and forever.

Make the patronage of Government purely an instrument of political power after this fashion, and the South, being in a minority will, in the end, be sadly worsted. Southern men should stick to principle. If they yield here, they will be torn by thorns of a tree of their own planting.

The Royal Act. We referred, in another article, to the signal act of nobleness with which Ferdinand the 7th we subjoin shows that this prophecy is already of Deumark signalized his succession to the all but verified. The number of chargeable Throne. The supreme rescript reads as fol-

> "With reference to our patent of the 20th inst., issued on the event of our accession to throne, we feel graciously induced to set take the necessary measures, and as speedily as | Chambers. M. Thiers led off, and in the course possible give publicity to our royal rescript. We commend you to God.—Given at our Court of Christiansburg, Jan. 24.
>
> [Signed] FREDERICK REX.

Cuba - British Designs.

We observe that some of our papers quote ord George Bentinck's speech in the British arliament, to show that the English Government has designs on Cuba. This is foolish. He is in the opposition-made a motion for a select committee in the House of Commons, to enquire into the present condition and prospects of the heaven like a liquor cask—and paper is taxed, West India interest—and upon that, delivered a speech in which he said-(speaking of blockading the Coast of Africa to put down the slave

He (Lord G. Bentinck) agreed entirely with it a ruinous task for England to have to blockinstead of pursuing the blockade and preventive lavers, and would smother the hornets it their Times a paragraph taken from a New York pa-per, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of Engand upon Cuba were very broadly speculated apon, and the reasons which would justify her in seizing this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to her citizens, set fully forth. Every ne knew that the slave trade could not be pu down as long as a market existed in Cuba. stroy that mart and you would at once be able to withdraw your blockading squadron, and say, take possession of Cuba, and settle the question forever. (Hear, hear.) It would be only distraining for a just debt; and it would

This sally excited the smile of the House. was so ridiculous as to occasion merriment. Mr. Labouchere simply asked-"Would you also which they peopled their world, one more es- take Brazil?" A proposition of this kind aworkshops, hammering at heavy anvils, blowing put down the slave trade. "Aye," answers one every way his superior, "very cheap, where the prime cost would be simply that of honor, honesty, and faith." "A Bentinck Ministry would hoist the black flag of the Bucaneer." This

The Lord Chancellor, and every body else, seconded the proposal of Lord George to make a foreclosure upon Cuba, and take vengeance upon an ally, because the sugar crops of the British West India Planters had failed, and we shall be ridiculed, if we set down the wild impulses, or absurd notions, of an ordinary and heedless man as the settled designs of the British Govern- ermo be designated?

Mr. McClung's Speech.

From some cause, we did not receive this dis inguished man's speech before the Kentucky Colonization Society. We shall publish it, in whole or in part, very soon. We hope his speech may be widely circulated over the State: for we desire-not only that all views may be fairly presented-but that the people may be able to consider all views so presented. Let us therefore, have full and free discussion-have it through oration, stump-speech, tract, the pulpit, and press. If this be so, the people will act, and act rightly.

Already At Santa Fe the questions are, "shall we annex?" and "shall we have slavery?" A convention is to be called to settle these mattersto form a State Government. The actors seem to think they can do as they please, and are makinghead-way. We hope they may take counsel of Uncle Sam by and by, and admit, that the Federal Constitution is not yet a rope of sand.

Summary.

The fereign news by the late steamer is quite mportant. For details, see another column. Denmark, Ferdinand of Naples.

Frederick has disappointed all parties so far. tatives of the people to form a new constitution. day. This course will satisfy Holstein and unite the

Ferdinand is a different man-needy, selfish, in grain a tyrant. He would hear no entreaty from friends, and heed no threat from foes .-The one purpose of his soul seemed to be to eradicate from the heart of his people every sentiment of liberalism, and all hope of progress. He shed their blood wantonly in torture-confiscated their property without cause-and resorted to torture and the dangeon to awe opposition into silence, and make his rank despotism secure. But the people forced the tyrant to submit-and, if he gets no help from Austria, he will, because he cannot help himself, sustain whatever constitution the people may adopt.

The effect of this successful movement he the future, than any yet put forth.

Can the Pope grant it? Under the present governments of Italy, the The election for President of the United States will be held on the same day all over the Union, will be held on the same day all over the Union, will be held on the same day all over the Union, will be held on the same day all over the Union, will be held on the same day all over the Union, will be held on the same day all over the Union, will be held on the same day all over the Union, will be held on the same day all over the Union, will be held on the same day all over the Union, will be held on the same day all over the Union, will be held on the same day all over the Union, will be held on the same day all over the Union, will do not see how it can be evaded. What will the Pope do? The be belief is very general in Europe, that, if he should grant a representative form of government, his spiritual power could not long exist. If he fails to do this, what then? The cost of, the two new Houses of Parliament in Union, active, intelligent, spiritualized, says by to the highest trust. Sixteen centuries rolled to the 9th, twenty-five miles North of Cape General Government, his spiritual power could not long exist. If he fails to do this, what then? The cost of, the two new Houses of Parliament in London will amount to the enormous aum of seven millions and a half of dellars.

The city was again laid open to the light of the 9th, twenty-five miles North of Cape Government, his spiritual power could not long exist. If he fails to do this, what then? The city was again laid open to the light of the 9th, twenty-five miles North of Cape Government, his spiritual power could not long exist. If he fails to do this, what the Pope do? The be belief is very general in toyal-the population. The city of the population of the 9th, twenty-five miles North of Cape Government, his spiritual power to ulong the five population. The city of the faithful guardsman who sank in full armor, and a this government, regardless of what our real to be received to the population. The city of the population of the faithful guardsman who sank

the Catholic religion, and its chief, with liberal he is, and as he is, in conjunction with represen tative governments in, and around his kingdom But suppose Pius, with his real greatness of soul grants the demand of the people, another enquiry arises :

Will Europe consent?

of his remarks, said:

Austria will not, if she can helpi: been pouring soldiers into Lombardy by rapid movements. The railway, between Milan and sively, for sometime to the conveyance of troops She wants to be ready to strike an effective blow, and she will do it if she can. True, the Pope has denied the Emperor progress through and the criminality of human vassalage. He his kingdom. He cannot, therefore, reach Naples by land; but the sea is open; and, if he wills, he may reach Ferdinand, (who married an Austrian Princess) and sustain him against his people. If France, as M. Guizot sometime since evidently inclined, were to league herself with Austria, this would be done; but we do not befare, and increase of travel! Cheap facilities of intercommunication, and love of friends, of home, of country would be greatly strengthened thereby! Let us have them all.

> In the eve of all the cabinets of Europe, now upon Italy, there was the spectacle of a moral equilibrium to be maintained; all material quesions had become moral ones; and in this great equilibriam Absolutist ideas and Liberal ideas were exercising their tendencies. It was the duty of the French nation to watch over the ust balance of these tendencies. In so doing, she must neither clandestinely nor violently impose liberties on countries which have them not. To impose a liberty unsought would be violence, and to impose it by propagandism would be perfidy. "But when liberty shall de-velope itself in any quarty, without any other participation on our part than Montesquieu, Descartes, Pascal, those sublime agitators of human ideas, without any other complicity on our part than the taking of the Bastile, and the Reolution of July-when revolution shall thus He (Lord G. Bentinck) agreed entirely with develope itself, it is sacred [applause]. It is sational prejudices—and take generous and comthe writer of the letter referred to, in deeming cred, and no one should interfere with it; to do so would be an attack against nature and against humanity [sensation]. We should not carry libhumanity [sensation]. erty into any quarter, but we ought not to suffer t to be molested when it comes spontaneously 'Bravo, bravo!' | No; France must not suffer it. This is the principle of our policy. You are acquainted with the events in Italy, It is we who have caused the events in Rome and purified by motion. those at Turin. You may see the genius of France in them, but no where her hand. Yes, we have led the world for the last fifty years, or for longer still. We are the great criminals who have founded with Descartes freedom of ar

Yes, we are those great criminals, and we are not alone. England with Bacon, and Germany with Liebnitz, have also committed their crimes. But we are the most criminal; and may other soon partake in this criminality !" You all know what is passing at Palermo. by her own Government-bombarded not for inuries done, but for having demanded rights. Yes, the inhabitants demanded not anarchical and dangerous liberties, but the most equitable pecially was regarded as the God of labor and of mounts to a proposal simply to rob. Lord and most natural rights-that of being judged down with taxes-of having certain municipal privileges-in fine, they demanded a constituty-eight hours' bombardment. In the name of humanity, I here denounce such acts. When of indignation rose high throughout all Europe. had rendered great services to his country, caused Barcelona to be similarly treated in order to re-

thought-who, with Bossuet, founded the inde-

pendence of the Church-who, with Montes-

uieu, fixed the eternal rights of the people

terms must then the present treatment of Pal-To this M. Guizor replied:-He too agreed that France should watch the daily changes in the balance of power in favor of free States, and that on every decease of absolutism a chance was gained for France. Every natural attempt to recover liberty was of advantage to France; but only on condition that it were successful, and that from it regular and durable government arose. The King's Governwas scarcely anything which M. Thiers had mentioned but what the Government was ready to do. He felt bound to tell the Chamber, that the advice given by the honorable deputy had been already acted upon. He might, perhaps, be more popular in Italy; but the conduct the Government in the Italian States has been, on every point, in conformity to the true interests of the country and those of humanity."

exclaimed loudly against the act. In

will receive no aid from her. And what says the English Government? If the newspaper reports are true, Lord Palmerston has signified to Austria, that a move against Italy would be considered cause of war. If so, establish between it and Rome diplomatic rela-On the same day-29th of January-two ganda, a rebuke of the altar denunciations plains those causes which tint the rese, and Kings acknowledged the right of the people to against landlords, &c., by the Irish Clergy .- form the rainbow, and adorn the heavens. have a representative government-Frederick of This shows a good understanding between the There is scarce a limit to the power of the weak, is also the foremost defender of that great Powers. Still we do not believe Great Britain mind. would involve herself in war with Austria, if t was feared at home, and believed abroad, that France should take part against her. Is this stroy it. But we have the power to control the chafed by the ferocious weapons of steel with he would be a despotic ruler. Had he proved likely? We suppose nothing but Spanish inter- frantic spirit which whelms all in ruin; the which they would legislate, browbeat the inso, civil war would have followed, and then ests separates them them now, and, as these are power for evil, at any rate, only demonstrates cast to coerce him into silence. But he "bates Prussia would have had-what is wanted-a pre- not vital, we conclude that they will be put the power for good which is in us-which is in us-which is in us which is which text to dismember his kingdom. But he has aside to uphold Italy. If this be done, Austria all. This is apparent. One word, embodying retreats not a step, scorns all threats, resolves, started right-granting an amnesty to all politi- must submit, and the Pope and people of Italy a nation's spirit may save a nation's liberty. cal offenders, and calling together the represen- be left to solve one of the great problems of our One speech, glowing with the best spirit of the

As many of our readers may not know of the quench population of Italy, we subjoin a statement showing the number of souls in each division, patriotic speech. It gave tone to the energy and the political division which now exists: Absolutists. Liberala. 4,879,000 Moftena, 2,877,000 Parma & Placen-8,566,900 tia, 8,566,900 tia, Venetian Lom-bardy, 4 7,580 talian Tyrol, 7,950 Istria, (Austrian) 477,000 Naples & Sicily, Tuscany & Lucca, Ionaco, 18,040,130 Absolutists.

the contending parties. At Wetumpka, Ala., on the evening of the but none dangerously.

Col. Charles Morgan, of Point Coupee, of Louisiana Legislature, died at his residence, Morganza, on the 17th ult., in the 71st year of his age.

The packet brig Savannah, from New York

Bev. E. L. Magoon's Discourse on the of lightning which no material scabbard a

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this eloquent discourse, delivered in Cincinnati. Mr. Magoon is now a minister of the Ninth Mr. Magoon is now a minister of the Ninth and melted rock may flow down through chan-Street Baptist Church, and formerly preached in Richmond, Va. He is a man of genial nature, they may quietly subside at the roots of rich and large philanthropy, and labors for society, not alone in his pulpit or congregation, but wherever there is a hope of doing good.

The leading topics of the discourse have bee

discussed by him before. He delivered an address before the Legislature of North Carolina, which contained them, and which was published by that body, and widely circulated. He says in the preparatory note to the discourse: "Whatever modifications may be found in movements. The railway, between Milan and the present publication, it is believed that there is nothing herein contained which the author sively, for sometime to the conveyance of troops.

does not bear different faces in different sections but would labor in every place for the common good, and fervently prays that upon all class nay rest grace, mercy, and peace. Modestly spoken, yet does this paragraph

contain the record of a noble conduct! Oh, that "good men" every where, were alike consistent and true!

"For David, after he had served his own generation, by the will of God, fell asleep." These beautiful words, Mr. Magoon chose for his text. And he applied them forcibly, elo-

First, that all men should recognize this life as a state of active service.

No low or selfish thoughts should sway us We must feel the tie linking us to our brother man, to all men, and, while serving them, realize that the relation is a divine one. If imperfect in life, be perfect in purpose. If we do this, rightly, our spirit will be like the spirit of the servant of the Most High. "David found favor before God, and desired to find a tabernacle for the God of Jacob."

Second, that like David, we should serve ou This means that we must go out of ourelves-rise above parrow and contemptible sec-

prehensive views. Is it asked how? We must understand the age. We must imlibe its spirit before we can ennoble it. The wind may be strong; but it must sween over the sea, before the billows shall roll, or ocean be

We must feel the claims of the age. Cold heorizing, and frigid dogmatizing will not anwer. Men of sympathy are the men of pow-Men of, and among, the people are the men who have the truest sagacity, and whose hearts throb with quickening answer to every noble beat of the popular pulse. They have action, the great characteristic of our age. They not compulsion degrades both the tyrant and he only acquire wisdom, but they embody it in victims." Continues the Speaker: deed. They look to the past, and gather its best treasure; to the present, and imbibe its hogreat city has been bombarded for eight-and-forty hours—bombarded not by foreigners, but both, labor bravely, heartily, for the future. both, labor bravely, heartily, for the future.

A generous and comprehensive self-sulture is one way to attain this power.

How shall we best and quickest influence soiety. "We thrill most when our own soul is gather from every source what will develope, strengthen, elevate them. The giant can move timely discharge of this duty our salvation demanding which Palermo was subjected to a for- no farther than he takes hold. We must be able pends. The lower classes must be made intellito grasp-to reach out, and coil within our influence, the sons of men, by making soul anthe Austrians, to spare themselves the delay of a siege, bombarded Lisle—when England, for a swer to soul, by rousing the power within othsimilar reason, bombarded Copenhagen -- a cry ers, through the moral and intellectual power within us. Are high Alps in our path? A Na- al school. Mind, ruling with a sway as peaceful press an insurrection, persons of every party The faith of a Columbus will discern it. Is immensity thick-strown with myriad worlds The boldness of a Bowditch, or a Newton will youth will become an intelligent patriot ready to see and know them.

Exclaims the Reverend Speaker:

"Why even here in this doomed earth, where orms howl, and disease destroys, the empires that rise, and the institutions that rule, are only lengthened shadows of individual minds walk ing before the sun of immortal glory. It is the of the great army of mankind are marching ment would, every where and always, maintain with lock-step over the field of time to great the independence of the Italian States. "There conflicts and eternal rewards. They march to the music of thought regular or distracting, and he who plays loudest and best will be followed by the strongest host.

"A thought put into action is infinitely more effective than exploding cannon. The tones of true eloquence will drown all their uproar, counteract the force of their destruction, and render the mightiest depots utterly impotent be fore the splendors of inspiring truth. So far, then, as France is concerned, Austria crash of iron hail, and the growlings of "the dogs of war" are intermittent, but the salvos of mental artillery are perpetual."

Another way to attain this power is by spiri

tual progress. It we have not room for long extracts. Two passa-The soul must make all things its own. this puts an end to the question. But we fear can, properly nurtured, find solace and food ges, however, we must make room for that the papers have no authority to make this every where. Is the diamond beautiful? "Mind Two great pictures, glorious illustrations of announcement. It is an inference, and a fair will set it on fire, and, from its flame, educe John Quincy Adams' career, are destined to inone, too, from the course of the English Gov- truth more sparkling and profitable than the ernment. A move was made in Parliament to perishing gem." Is light transparent? "Mind lays hold of a ray, and, with a scalpel, more tions, and the Pope issued, through the Propa- etherial than the subject it dissects \* \* \* ex-

> True, a madman may fire the temple and deage, may kindle a fire which oceans cannot

JOHN ADAMS, when a boy, was startled by a which made him our Coloseus in the revolution-483,000 ary Congress. James Otis spoke against writs of assistance. He breathed into the colonies the breath of life.

All history-the examples of all great men make clear these truths. Luther, in his lone cell, discovered truth

This classification may not be very exact; yet, which lit up the world. Yet Latimer and Ridit gives a pretty fair statement, we suppose, of ley found other truths which brought it nearer the establishment of undoubted right. And by death they made them triumphant. "Fear not, Master Ridley," said the heroical Latimer as now tranquilly he "falls on sleep." He dies as 20th inst., a livery stable fell down, in conse- both in chains were going to the stake, "for by quence of a heavy rain, and the loss sustained the blessing of God, we will kindle such a flame by the destruction of horses and carriages, is es- as never shall go out!! And has it gone out? timated at \$15,000. Some persons were injured, A new moral principle discovered, is only a new moral power given to man.

Thus Hampden, Roger Williams, Clarkson, tyranny, and acting out their higher nature, are the great of our race—the moral hero of one age multiplying the sources of power of the moral party. It is this party that has the loaves and fishes in their keeping. The patronage of the Government is the cause of whatever change has occurred. The people of Ohio are nearly unanimous in favor of the free territory principle, and yet it is supposed that the Democratical fact, by the Rulers. Nor have any of them of the next; until, at last, by this multiply—hero of the next; until, at last, by this multip manifested any desire to go one step further .- silver and bank notes, and \$400 in doubloons, hampered, but crushed, extinguished never! Let one race enjoy liberty. Others snuff its air afar off, and will have it.

The volcano in eruption, if allowed in a nac tively harmless. Its currents of noisome score improve their flavor and mature the vines to choicest fruit. But when the crater is close by force, and the abortive attempt is made with percive bonds to imprison internal heat, the there is danger all around. No one can safe anticipate where or in what shape the inevitable explosion will appear. You may, if you cho play with the uncaged lion—you may tantains the tiger when the first gush of warm wlood is on his gnashing teeth, but do not peril your. selves and your country by sporting with an in ensed public opinion!

And this opinion is doing away with bruteforce with military heroes, with any and all who seek glory through pathways covered with human blood, or made horrible by human suffering God gives the best minds the widest field-in sures their success. "The certainty of triumph lies in the inherent superiority of truth over error." Declares the eloquent Divine:

Good men have a wide field; they ask ao favor but a fair one. If this is unjustly forbidden, it is only a momentary restraint. Every free element comes to their aid. Some pres will throw out rays of light. Some kindred soul will speak. Slander only reduplicates truth indirectly by its repetitions of detraction. Every breeze blows but to augment the treasure it circulates. Every bounding billow rolls joyously on to the world's limits, rejoicing in the dissemination of that which is most like itselftruth!-knowing no fear and yielding to no chain, but living on forever, boundless, fetter-less, sublime! Who is so mean as to qual before the discussion of any important doctrine

"If we have whispered truth. Whisper no longer; But speak as the thunder doth. Sterner and stronger.'

If a storm gathers in the political or moral heavens, it is worse than folly, in our age to deprecate its approach, or fear its might. We must have men of no whimpering, childish com-position, to conduct off safely the elements of concentrated wrath. Men who efficiently serve their generation are of this mettle. They were anticipated and described by the classic poetthe moral giants who march along the earth and cross the ocean, but their front is among the stars. They do not stand with pale lips and quaking knees, but grasping the pillars of the temple where tyranny sits enthroned, not in blindness, like the strong man of old, to be self. immolated, they crush oppression from its iron throne and trample in their strength on the colossal ruins. Day and night, sunshine and storm. are vicissitudes which neither impede such men nor change their course. They are not weathercocks to be turned by the winds, but they take their positions in storms, like the Alas, to

But how are we to make this opinion-not merely right-but active, permanent, universal Educate, EDUCATE! Knowledge is generous communicative. This is the hope of man-"The force of cannon may quell mobs, but education will prevent them. Moral power creates the strongest munitions of safety; while arbitrary

We do not "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war," but in Gon's name and for all Gon', creatures we do say "Let there be Light!" It is said that if the beak of a bird is bound up fast, and his wings broken he can still live and breaths through the hollow bones. But, say we, give the bird both wings and beak to be used as heaven designed. Epictetus told his sovereiga that he would confer a greater favor upon State by elevating the souls of the people that

To sow the seeds of thought in uncultivated minds, is the first duty of this age; and on the gent men before they can possibly become useful citizens. The time will soon come, if it has not already dawned, when the greatest martial nitely less important than the opening of the first lyceum or the establishment of an additionpoleon-like energy will overleap them. Is a as sun-light, like it will be most powerful. new and mighty civilized continent afar off? There are not physical energies enough in the universe to bend one thought of the human soul, and if we can succeed in training the rising generation as they should be trained, each say to any oppressor, as the ancient hero said, "You may destroy the case of Anaxarchus, himself you cannot reach.

Educate the head! Educate the heart most of all. The wisdom the world wants is that which is "first pure, then peacable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good ne now as it ever has been, the thick ranks fruits, and without partiality, and without hypocrisy." The attainment of this wisdorn would insure human happiness, for it would bring human perfection.

> Taking this view of life, and the duties of life, of progress, and the means of progress, the Reverend Speaker showed

-that Mr. Adams served his generation. -that he understood its spirit. -that he felt its claims.

-that he prepared his whole nature for the task, performed it, and feil asleep. Mr. Magoon dwells on his simplicity, learn-

ing, uprightness, steadiness of active effort in

all good causes, independence. We regret that

struct and inspire the world. The first will depict the great popular forum of the nation in a crisis of momentous import to the cause of free dom. The best interests of all the oppressed are at stake, and one who has descended from the highest pinnacle of fame and power appears as their advocate. The Constitution itself is assailed, and he who is the patron of the poor and chart by which everything valuable in fortune and citizenship is held. Chivalrous young gentlemen, who boast that their delicate flesh trepid hero and summon selfish cliques of every like his noble sire before him in a similar conflict, to "sink or swim" with a just cause, and

gloriously wins the day. Let this portraiture of history adorn the grand arena whereon the sublime contest transpired. And that other picture-who can paint it In that same magnificent Hall the scene is laid, with the same tumultuous crowds all around, but now they are hushed to awful silence. "Mr. Adams is dying!" Consternation seizes all classes, universal admiration for great virtues banishes all strife, and the Capitol is suddenly transformed into the majestic mausoleum of the nation's greatest man. He sinks on the very spot whence had so long fulmined sentiments which awed or charmed the world. Like the indomitable gladiator of old, "his manly brow consents to death, but conquers agony." summons, however sudden, inspires in him neither surprise nor remorse. "This is the en of earth," are his last words, "I am composed." He had faithfully "served his generation," and a moral hero should

"With his back on the field, and his feet to the foc." When some master greater than Copley shall arise, let him grasp this subject, more sugus than the death of Chatham, and let him delineate it as best he may; he can never equal the graudeur of the original.

The conclusion of Mr. Magoon's address was we learn, delivered with masterly power. It thrilled the audience. And we know not how any one can read it without feeling the blood tingle in his veins. It reads thus: When Vesuvius poured down torrents of des-

truction on Pompeii, all who had the means of escaping fled. But at the chief entrance to the city stood one who refused to abandon his post, though the greatest dangers might impend. He was a sentinel placed there to watch over the welfare of all, and, by the laws which invested him with power, to desert his station was some-thing worse than death. He perished in loyal-

" Tweedy, of W. T. with him as his private secretary. Here he

There is great strength in the verses below by

Walter Savage Landor. The closing lines are full of compressed energy: Few mortal hands have struck the heroic string,

Since Milton's lay in death across his breast. But shall the lyre then rest With vilest dust upon it? This of late Hath been its fate. But thou, O Sicily! art born again.

Far over chariots and Olympic steeds I see the heads and the stout arms of men, And will record (God gives me power) their

Hail to thee first, Palerme! hail to thee Who callest with loud voice," Arise! be free, Weak is the hand and rusty is the chain. Thon callest; nor in vain.

Not only from the mountains rushes forth The kighthood of the North, in whom my soul elate. Owns now a race cognate,

But even the couch of Sloth, 'mid painted walls, Swells up, and men start forth from it, where

The voice of Honor, long, too long, unheard. Not that the wretch was fear'd, Who fear'd the meanest as he fear'd the best,

But that around all kings For ever springs A wasting vapour that absorbs the fire. Of all that would rise higher.

Even free nations will not let there be More nations free. Witness (O shame!) our own, Of late years viler none.

To gratify a brood, Swamp-fed amid the Suabian wood, The sons of Lusitania were cajoled, And bound and sold, And sent in chains where we unchain the slaw We die with thirst to save.

Ye too. Sicilians, ye too gave we up To drain the bitter cup, Which ye dash from ye in the despot's face. O glorious race!

Which Hiero, Gelon, Pindar, sat among And prais'd for weaker deeds in deathless song One is yet left to laud ye. Years have marr'd My voice, my prelude for some better bard, When such shall rise; and such your deeds cre-

In the lone woods, and late, Murmurs swell loud and louder, till al last So strong the blast, That the whole forest, earth and sea and sky. To the loud surge reply.

Within the circle of six hundred years, Show me a Bourbon on whose brow appears No brand of traitor. Change the tree, From the same stock for ever will there be The same foul canker, the same bitter fruit.

Strike, Sicily, uproot The cursed upss. Never trust That race again: down with it; dust to dust.

People take hints sometimes when they will A Maryland paper says:

Newark, New Jersey, affords probably one of tages of manufactures to a town. In 1826 tants; now its population amounts to 30,000. Suppose we had in Louisville, or Frankfort, or any of our towns, the same amount of manu-

factures -- what would be our progress? Our cities, under the glorious impulse of free labor, would grow as fast as Newark. And shall we not enjoy it?

Sharp Saving

Speaking of John Quincy Adams, at the White House, a Divine of the East says:

The most important thing in it was the mas ter of the House. The man was never eclipsed by his brass and mahogany. Political Movements.

The Democratic State Convention, assembled at Frankfort, nominated Hon, Lynn Boyn, for Governor, and GEORGE W. JOHNSON, for Lieut.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania, have nominated Mr. Buchanan-of Massachusetts, Levi Woodscry, for the Presidency.

Ohio has had primary meetings in her counties, oh the Whig side. They agree to abide the decision of the National Convention.

Everything at Washington now, squints or two, we shall have the full fire of party feeling all in a blaze.

Austria

No man is more despised than the Emperor of Austria. He looks only to brute force to keep his people in order, and, when they offend him, he treats them as if they were brutes.

There is nothing he hates so much as change. He starts from it as if it were a "goblin damned"

them-hate the oppressor who sent them therebut have no power to right themselves -- no hope of any redress of their grievances. No whereamong peasantry or gentry-does the Austrian see aught else but repressed indignation—the will to destroy him and his! Yet the brutal General Radetzky, in the spirit of his tyrant master, proclaims to his soldiery, "that the efforts of fanatics, and a false spirit of innovation will be shivered against your courage and fidelity like them. glass striking against a rock."

We shall see. There is financial embarrass ment in Austria, and popular discontent all through its domain. And both these causes, ere long, will hasten on the freedom of Lombardy, and the emancipation of Germany! The despot lives now in dread-and his fretting and gatting tyranny cannot fail to produce these results. Every move he makes, is but the quick forerunner of revolution!

We subjoin two extracts relating to Lom-

In Austrian Lombardy there is also a feeling of distrust and uneasiness; MESTERNICH has added to the force of the army, especially the cavalry; he has added also—an instructive illustration of the character of absolute power—to the numbers in the prisons. Among those arrested vigilance of the police, and passed the frontier. The wife of VILLANI went to the Viceroy, and solicited the liberation of her husband. It was granted, but when she went to the director of police, Torsani, he refused to release the Marquis, observing that the Viceroy should mind his own business. It is said that doubt is, is not on the best terms with the Viceroy. It is said, mereover, that METERNICH has

sort of RICHELIEU in little. Letters from Lompardy of the 26th represent the reign of terror to prevail. It was the pur-pose of Radetski to expatriate 500 leading citizens of Milan; this was opposed by the viceroy, and not executed. All clubs and societies in Foreign News.

REVOLUTION IN NAPLES AND SICILY. On Friday the French Government received by telegraphic despatch, the following important news, dated Naples, the 29th uit. - "The King, by a proclamation dated this day, has solemuly promised a constitution on the basis of the French charter. Yesterday the King appointed a new ministry, of which the Duke de Serra-Capriola is President."

The details of the events which led to this grand result have since arrived. It will be recollected that the accounts which we gave lately brought the narrative of events in Palermo to the 21st, and in Naples to the 24th. The in-surgents were in possession of the city of Palermo, while the forts commanding the town were occupied by the myal troops, a renewal of the bombardment on the part of the latter being hourly expected. At Naples the greatest excitement and alarm prevailed, but no actual popular movement, no overt act of insurrection, had yet taken place.

When it became evident that all the regular functions of the Government at Palermo were suspended by the triumph of the insurrection. the necessity for some organization for the maintenance of order, and the provision of the immediate exigencies, led at once to the appointment of a junta as a provisional government This was resolved into two committees, one of public defence and one of administration. On the 21st it became apparent to the com manders of the royal forces that, with an entire

population against them, the means at their dissal were inadequate to the reduction of the city. Negotiations were therefore attempted. General de Sauget, therefore, sent a Sicilian captaia to the junta on the 22d, with the following propositions:

For a suspension of hostilities. 2. For the supply of provisions to the prison where criminals were confined, and which were still under the guard of the royal troops. 3. To send a deputation of the junta to Naples, to lay before the King the demands of the 4. To publish a decree of general amnesty

which decree was sent to the junta. These propositions, excepting the second were rejected with the utmost disdain. The decree of amnesty which was sent, when delivered by the junta to the people, was publicly

Owing to the activity and foresight of the junta, Palermo continued to be so well and regularly provisioned, that prices did not sensibly rise in the market even on the days of the bom bardment. Crowds were continually passing through the streets. The people in general were without arms. Some were provided with arms of the chase, and many had sabres, cutlasses, or cane-swords In the streets not exposed to be swept by grape from the forts, the shops continued open. Along the Via Toledo, the main street, which divides, in its whole length, the city into two districts, the guns of the fort from time to time sent discharges o

On the 22d, the revolutionary junta of Palermo caused a journal to be established, called Il Cittadino, the professed object being to "mention the most important facts connected with Sicilian regeneration, to make known the de terminations of the representatives of the people, and to treat on all political questions as to the system adapted to Sicily."

On the same day an obstinate conflict took by the troops. These positions were finally plied: carried by the insurgents on that evening, and a great number of the military taken prisoners. not hear argument. Let us try the experiment. by the insurgents to point their guns. The rican possessions. If Abd-el-Kader wishes to be Americans are well supplied with arms, food, the best examples in the country of the advan-troops, fled for safety and gained the quarters of rities, which St. Jean d'Acre does not offer." General de Sauget. General Vial escaped on

> charity of private individuals. Aid for the poor Perronet!" These personalities were followed tained that Briscoe had a desperate fight with and the wounded, poured in from all sides. The by uproar, which the President in vain attempt-Jesuits subscribed £50, and converted their college into an hospital for the wounded.

At Naples, the news from Palerino, which transpired in spite of all the efforts of the po- isters of the Revolution of July, you violate a lice to intercept it, and the spectacle of steamer after steamer, disembarking on the quay the very moment of its fall. I tell you that you do wounded soldiers, produced a most profound not respect even what was respected by Poligimpression. The decrees granting reforms sim- nac. ilar to those of Rome and Piedmont, published on the 24th, were attended with no effect. The alists would not hear any more speeches. The people showed an aspect of silent and cold decision, and it became speedily evident that dan- the President pronounced the discussion at an ger to the monarchy was imminent. Clubs end amid uproar, confusion and mutual de were organized in defiance of the police. Mean fiance. while, the Government was paralyzed, and the King, at the eleventh hour, became conscious of the peril into which his obstinacy had bro't his dynasty. That peril extorted from him an order for the expulsion of the two individuals to whom hitherto he had been most closely attached, and who, being known to be the most ardent advisers of his despotic policy, were most odious to the people. His confessor, M. Cocle, was sent from Naples to a convent in the principality of Beneventum; and Del Carretto, the atrocious Minister of Police, was conducted untowards President making. In another month der an escort on board the steamer "Neptune," previously prepared for the purpose, and sent to Genoa, where he arrived, as has since appeared, on the 29th. So rigorous were the measures adopted towards this latter person, that he was

of them before his departure. Conferences took place on the 25th between the leaders of the moderate reform party, and the popular chiefs, when it was agreed that all proceedings should be suspended until the result of certain petitions which had been presented to the King should be known. It soon, howevsome to visit him from the other world and to er, became apparent that the movement of the punish him in this for his detestable and black people could not be controlled even by their espotism. In no part of hero domain-among own chiefs. In the afternoon of the 26th, the no class of his people—except the slaves who collected in the Via Toledo, the great main street stecute his orders-has he a friend-any who at of Naples. Shouts in favor of the constitution hight, or in the morning, as they appeal to were everywhere heard to resound. Meanwhile Hearen for forgiveness or succor, say "God bless ing to the Via Toledo presented dense masses. The authorities now proceeded to execute the Lombardy now feels the weight of his anger. general orders given to them for cases of serious It is covered over with troops. The people hate emeutes. The red flag was hoisted on the Castle of St. Elmo, and the Castel dell' Uovo. On the palace and attempted to clear the Via Tole-That street, closely packed with a mass of thirty thousand people, was impenetrable. Cries for a constitution, meanwhile, were everywhere waving handkerchiefs, and wearing ribbons of

this signal the drums beat, and the troops of the garrison were all called out. They surrounded heard. Every window was filled with ladies, who says, 'I will grant no further concessions' \_ | the Italian tri-color. The cavalry attempted one charge, in which they were immediately thrown from their horses and raised from the ground by the people, who offered no violence or insult to The young noblesse fraternized with the citizens, and in the intoxication of the moment both embraced the Lazzaroni. General Stratella was permitted to enter the crowd, in the midst of which he called on the people to cry "Long live the King." They complied, but added the usual cry for a constitution, and demanded of the General to join in the latter Rothschild was reported to have replied in these demanded of the General to join in the latter cry, as they had joined in the former. The General is reported to have replied, in the trans-

port of the moment, L'avrete (you shall have Such was the state of things on the evening of the 26th. The King still hesitated, reluctant to give up the last hope of suppressing the rect, or with Russian capitalists, a loan of 50, voit by the armed force. He was, however. brought to a sense of his situation by the reports of the commanders of the troops themselves.— Rothschild has advanced 20,000,000 (£800,000) All the Ministers, besides, had already been impressed with the danger of their position, and had tendered their resignations. These the King finally accepted, and placed in the hands of the The cost of the army asclearing it of the Marquis Rosales, president of the Union Club, the Marquis VILLANI, well known in Paris.

CESARE CANTU, the author, and Bellard, a physician, were also to have been arrested, but they sided the vigilance of the army asclearing it of the marquis VILLANI, a physician, were also to have been arrested, but they sided the vigilance of the army asclearing it of the marquis Rosales, president of the Union Duke de Serra Capriola, late ambassador at Pascher Cantu, the author, and Bellard, a physician, were also to have been arrested, but they decree constitution it making accepted, and placed in the hands of the semble and to be assembled in Lombardy is enormous. The force of that army will, ere the present month expire, be 150,000 men. People lence!" "I cannot persuade themselves that all this call!" decree constituting it published in Nap

the next morning, the 27th, as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Niccola Donnorso Marenca Duke de Serra Capriola, Minister of Finance, the Prince Denace. Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Instruction, Don Gaeta-Prince METTERNICH, whose creature Torsani no Scovazzo. Minister of Public Works, the Prince de Torella. Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Don Cesidio Bonanni. Minbeen snubbed twice or thrice of late by the Emraces, but his power seems hardly diminished, a

sort of Records of Records of the Council State and President of the Council State and State a of State (Consulta,) Don Antonio Statella, Prince de Cassaro. Attorney General of the

Court of Accounts, Don Pietro d'Urso. All these names are those of individuals who have been signalized as advocates of liberal and enlightened reform. The result of their first Milan were closed by the police, even including charitable institutions. The consumption of tobacco diminished by nearly a million cigars per most liberal conditions and guarantees. Two most liberal conditions and guarantees. Two days later, on the 29th, a royal ordonnance was the Kingdom of Denmark and the duchies of the d

Chambers, the royal inviolability, the responsi-bility of Ministers, liberty of the press, and the

text of the conditions agreed upon:
The legislative power shall be exercised by us and by two chambers; namely, a Chamber of Peers, and a Chamber of Deputies. The mem-bers of the first Chamber shall be nominated by us; the deputies shall be nominated by electors on the basis of a property qualification which shall be fixed.

The only dominating religion of the State shall be the Roman Catholic and Apostolic religion, and no other form of worship shall be tolerated. The person of the King shall always be sa

cred, inviolable, and not subject to responsibili-The Ministers shall always be responsible for all the acts of the Government. The land and sea services shall always be de pendent on the King.

of the capital. The press shall be free, and only subject to repressive law for all that may offend religion, morality, public order, the King, the royal family, foreign sovereigns and their families, as well as the honor and interests of private individuals Letters from Naples, dated the 31st of January, mention the important fact that the Nation-Guard had been embodied there, and was it full operation, being armed with fowling-pieces, knives, &c., improvised for the occasion. The Lazzaroni being turbulent, had, when attacking peaceful inhabitants, been restored to order by the National Guard. Tranquility had been re stored in the city. The King had suddedly become popular, and promenaded the streets with the Queen, without an escort. They had been enthusiastically received at the opera.

FRANCE. Some very exciting scenes have taken place in the Chamber of Deputies. On the 3d ult. a debate took place in relation to Swiss affairs and the proposed intervention, when M. Thiers at tacked the Ministry with great violence, and M Suizot made a very lame and discreditable defence with which no party was satisfied. The Democratic Pacifique speaks of his speech as follows:

"M. Guizot yesterday presented a sad spectade. If it be painful to observe the wretched sophisms to which the advocates under the vaults of the Palace of Justice descend in order to defend the cause of a culprit, it is greatly more afflicting to see the same means employed by a Minister of France to disguise the serious faults which he has committed to the prejudice of the every kind, &c. &c. country. The high intelligence of the statesman, the elevation of mind of the philosopher. the celebrity of the orator and writer, being compromised and prostituted to such a use, fills the heart of every honest man with mingled feelings of grief, disgust and pity."

The ministry, however, carried its point by a

majority of 80. On the 5th the Chamber resumed the discussion on the paragraph relative to Algeria. Marshal Bugeaud said, that the submission of Abd-el-Kader was a new guarantee in favor of the African possessions of France, but he was of opinion that the army should be reduced as little as possible in presence of a warlike population of 4,000,000 souls who could, in place at the Treasury between the troops and six weeks, turn into the field 600,000 combatthe people, and a still more bloody one at the ants. M. Guizot, having been asked what the convent of the Novizziate, which was occupied Government intended to do with the Emir, re-

"The promise made to him shall be fulfilled We cannot, however, allow him to proceed to The soldiers thus captured were treated with St. Jean d'Acre, because that fortress belongs to the greatest humanity, and afterwards employed the Porte, which has not yet recognized our Af-Bank and the Pallazzo Reale also fell into the conducted to the East, he shall be conducted to &c. They are strongly fortified, and the U.S. power of the insurgents. The Duke de Majo, Alexandria. There, if the Viceroy consents to who commanded one division of the royal receive him, we will find guarantees and secu-

That paragraph in the addre board a vessel in the harbor, and went to Na- to reform banquets was however the subject of about £320,000 in the bank. The number of for three days. On the third the Minister of despatched aid to him. But no body was to be soldiers taken prisoners had not been made the Interior declared the Reform Dinners illeknown; but it was certain it was very consid- gal, and his resolution that no other meetings of the kind should take place. M. Odillon Barrot Nothing could exceed the munificence of the exclaimed, "You are worse than Polignac and were found killed. Since then, it was ascered to quell. At length Barrot made himself heard above the tumult, and said, "I call on you to hear me, and to weigh well my words. Minlaw respected even by the Restoration at the

> A tremendous scene ensued. The Ministeri-Opposition, therefore, quitted their seats, and

Instead of at once resigning their functions, the Opposition Deputies had determined on going to the adjourned Reform Dinner in costum and in procession; and that, after being refused permission to enter the banqueting hall, they would resign. Their proceedings caused the Three Per Cents. to fall on Wednesday night to 74f.

The correspondent of the London Telegraph

"Great interest was also excited by the fact that preparations for the reform banquet on Sunday next continued to be made, notwithstanding the Government was understood to be still determined not to allow it to take place. Such the state of public opinion, that the Governnot allowed time to see his family, or take leave | ment is not perfectly satisfied that order will be maintained in Paris. It has accordingly caused extraordinary military precautions to be taken Numerous patrols of soldiers and municipal guards traverse the streets at night, and such arrangements are made at the different barracks asto enable a strong force to be ready to ac with only a few minutes' notice."

The Union Monarchique says that the Govern ment, alarmed at the movement in favor of electoral reform, had determined to present measure making some modifications in the pres-

THE Swiss DIET in the sitting of January 31, roted a decree, which expels, by federal means, the Jesuits from every part of the Helvetic ter ritory. By a second decree, it decided that the money and securities found in the chest of the Sonderbund should be handed over to the Paymaster-General of the Confederation, and ape propriated to the payment of the debt which the cantons of the League have contracted towards the Confederation, as war expenses. We learn by a letter from Lucerne of the

29th, that the Government had made up the de ficiency in the Federal exchequer, and paid the first term of the war contribution. Negotiations had been opened with respect to the guarantee to be given on what remained to be paid, and it was hoped that they would soon be brought to a close.

AUSTRIA.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.-Even before the commencement of the present agitation, the Austrian Government had no money to spare. What must be the state of its terms to an intimation from Prince Metternich that he might have occasion for their assistance. "We will advance no money for war purposes." And now we are told that a "superior officer of the Austrian Treasury has left Vienna for St. to the Austrian Government, but declined havfensive objects."-Times Correspondent

THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS at Vienna, says the now reached its limits, and a rise may be calculated upon. On the 26th, railway shares rose rapidly. No visible change has taken place as yet in the other species of public securities, but the tone of the market is a better one, and speculators begin to look more lively. The liabilities given at 4,200,000 florins, and those of Florsheim of Messrs. Gontard and sons, (Frankfort,) are

Co., at about one million less. DENMARK.

New Danish Constitution .- On the 29th ult. the new King of Denmark, accomplishing the promise which he had given in the letter patent published on the 20th, signed an ordinance, by which he grants a constitution to his States days later, on the 29th, a royal ordonnance was society was paralysed, subscriptions were opened in all the chief towns in favor of the wounded in the late massacre.

days later, on the 29th, a royal ordonnance was the Kingdom of Denmark and the duchtes are to associety was paralysed, subscriptions accordingly published, decreeing a national constitution for the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, semble at fixed periods alternately, in the Kingdom of Denmark, and in the duchtes. The Q. Adams.

French charter of 1830, including the two new constitution consecrates the principle of voting the taxes by the States and of their participation in the legislative power. The constinational guard. Religious toleration alone is tution changes nothing in the relations between withheld. No religion, save the Roman Catho- the duchies of Holstein and Lauenberg, with the lic, is to be permitted. The following is the Germanic Confederation; it preserves also the optional use of the Danish and the German languages, in the mixed districts of the duchy of Sleswick. The constitution is to be submitted to the examination of deputies, the majority of whom are to be elected by the provincial States.

Their number is to be 26 for Denmark, and 26 for the duchies. Within two months after the elections, this assembly is to meet at Copenhagen, and is to continue its labors until King shall have pronounced its close. The use of both languages are permitted. Unless the Schleswig-Holstein party are of an Hibernian turn of mind, they can hardly help being delighted with the King's decree. Though the inhabitants of those provinces are in a vast minority, as compared with the Danish population of the kingdom, still the number of their representatives in the Council of Delegates, to whom the plan of the constitution will be submitted. The national guard shall be organized in all precisely equals that of the delegates from Denthe kingdom, on a uniform mode, similar to that

THE KING OF DENMARK has nominated ashis successor to the throne, Prince Frederick Ferdinand, brother of the late King. The Prince

The New York Tribune has a letter from account of the defeat of the rebels in Corrientes, and the prospect of a more tranquil state of

Urquiza marched full five hundred miles with his troops-encountered every hardship-found Madariaga and the other rebel chiefs, established at Potrero de Vinces, on the eastern side of over 1000 men: Urquiza less than one hundred. Col. Virasoro was immediately elected Goveror of the Province.

Rosas has declared that he would not attempt the conquest of Paraguay; the Tribune correscondent leans to the opinion that the victory over the rebels will content him.

There were great rejoicings in Buenos Ayres over this victory-illuminations, festivities of

Dates to the 20th ult., have been received from this ill-fated country. The Indians continue their work of death. They spare nothing, houses, cattle, dogs, are burned or killed, as well as men, women and children. About one third of the Peninsula is desolate.

Lower California.

On the 1st Oct., the United States ship, Dale had a fight at Mulege. Her crew beat the Mexicans without the loss of a man. Nov. 16, the Mexicans assailed the Americans at La Paz. They kept up the firing about an hour. The Americans had a fifer killed; two men wounded, slightly; Mexicans, 16 killed, 11 wound-From this to the 27th, the fight was kept Mexican loss, killed 36; American 3. The

vessel of war. Cvane in the harbor.

seen, and it was presumed that the guerillas had been dispersed, as a Mexican and his horse fulness. the guerillas. Lieut. Henderson and four Geor-

It is said a two months armistice had been agreed upon by Gen. Butler and the Mexican

Arrival of the U. S. Ship Columbus, We learn by a slip from the office of the Nor-

folk Herald, that the U.S. Ship Columbus 74, Capt. Wyman, bearing the broad Pennant of on Thursday, from a long cruise on the East In- family in the nation. dia and Pacific station, and last from Rio de Ja-

The territory proposed to be ceded to the U. States by Mexico, agreeably to the Treaty now under consideration by the Senate, being so variously stated in the public prints, I will give you the area; as computed by Mexican author-

Texas proper, - 100,000 square miles. New Mexico, - 214,000 do Upper California, - 376,344

To the above should be added portions o Tamaulipas, Coahuile, and Chihuahua, estima-Tamaulipas, Coahuile, and Chihushua, estima-my vote in opposition to my opinions." The ted area, 60,000 square miles, making a total of honest part of mankind must admire this prin-721,144 square miles.

The Norfolk Beacon of Tuesday, says-Orders were received here on Saturday for the sailing of the U. S. sloop-of-war Plymouth, Com'r. Dabney-she is expected to sail to-morrow. Destination, the East Indies. We have already published a list of the offi

ers attached to the P. The Hon. JOHN W DAVIS, U. S. Commissioner to China, and R OLIVER GIBBES, Attache to Legation, go out in the P. as passengers. Major Joseph H. STOKES, of Dalton, was kil-

led on the 19th ult., at Kingston, Georgia, on the State Railroad, in attempting to gain a car while it was in motion. In the attempt his foot slipped, and he was caught between the passenger and a baggage car, and in this manner was most horribly crushed and killed instantly. Mr. Stokes was an old practitioner at the bar in the Cherokee Circuit.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., and Mr. HARALSON, of Ga., had a fist fight in the House of Representatives at Washington, to-day week. Messrs. Duer, Sims, Tuck, Giddings, insisted upon summary action. But the parties apologised, shook hands, and the House was satisfied. One more example would stop all such "Bull-ring" pro-

norning noticed a little boy, who was scattering salt upon the sidewalk, for the purpose of clearing it off. says the Lynn News. "Weil, I'm sure!" said the lady, "this is real benevolence!" "No it ain't, ma'am" replied the boy,

A Village pedagogue, in despair with a stupid boy, pointed to the letter A and asked him city correspondent of the Allgemeine Zeitung has if he knew it. "Yes sir." "Well, what is it?" "I knows it very well by sight, but swallow me if I can remember her name." The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says that

the public contributions from citizens of Philadelphia city and county, in aid of the suffering poor of Ireland, amount to nearly \$76,000. Mr. LEWIS RICHARDSON, of Lexington, Ky. came to his death in Mississippi, by the acciden-

tal discharge of his gun. The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the third day of next month for the choice of a Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Honorable John Mr. Clay at the East.

Mr. CLAY's reception at New York has been united in giving a welcome. One incident tal loss. touching in character, we cannot forbear noticing. When Mr. Franklin introduced him to the Mayor of New York, he said:

Your Honor: I have pleasure in behalf of the Committee of the Common Council, to commit to your charge, together with that of this vast assemblage of our fellow-citizens, the

body of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. In noticing the peculiar expression of Mr. Franklin, and in reply to the Mayor, Mr. Clay days.

But Mr. Mayor the President of the Councils has told you that he has committed my body to your custody. Sir, that expression could not fail to excite some reflection in my mind and to call up some thoughts and feeling there, an expression of which I feel bound to

endeavor to make.

My arrival here to-day has been signalized by the discharge of cannon, by the display of flags, by the sound of gay and exulting music, and by the shouts and cheers of an affectionate multitude directed toward myself. I am proud and thankful for those evidences of regard and of is sixteen years older than the present King, value for the humble services of an individual is with a view of having his work illustrated in not fail to remind me of the just honors about to be paid to the dead. To-morrow's sun will Buenos Ayres, dated Dec. 17, 1847, giving an rise upon another and a different spectacle than that which it to-day beholds, as the venerable remains of the illustrious Ex-President of the United States reach this City. Then, instead of the cheers of joy and gladness which have been uttered upon this occasion, there will be the still expression of solemn and saddened As I contemplate the scene which will be

presented on that anticipated arrival, as I rethe Parana, and 140 miles from the capital of collected the signal services and glorious career Corrientes—stormed the enemy's strong hold, of the great departed and the position to which he now has passed—a position which awaits us capturing his artillery, cutting up his cavalry, all-I am moved to suppress the feelings of &c. The rout was complete The enemy lost grateful joy which would otherwise overflow within me on an occasion so honorable to myself. Ought not the contrast between this day's performances-between the joy and gladness this day manifested on the arrival of an humble individual whose efforts in our country's behalf you much too highly appreciate, and the ceremonies which will follow to-morrow, to make a deep impression on our minds? Ought they not for the few days remaining to us moderate the unworthy impulses which most men bring into the strife of existence?-to repress and diminish the violence of party contests and the heat and acrimony of party feeling, for the brief space which intervenes between the present moment and that moment near at hand when we shall be all laid low in the narrow triot now occupies?

I hope, Mr. Mayor, that we may profit by this contrast, and hereafter entertain less of us, that we may restrain our ardor in the pursuit of cherished objects in the sense of responsibility which we ought to cherish toward the Governor of All, and in the expectation of that moment which must sooner or later bring us all to the dust.

> Lewis County, Kentucky. CABIN CREEK, March 1, 1848.

Editors of the Examiner :-At the last meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of Lewis County, Kentucky, after other regular business, in the presence of a kind and respectful audience, the following resolutions were passed by the Society, without a dissenting voice.

1. Resolved, As Slavery is the question of the age-an institution affecting the interest of almost every individual, and is intimately connecnecessarily affecting its ultimate peace and safeples. The insurgents seized an amount of the warmest discussion. It was under debate coe's train had been attacked; Gen. Twiggs ty; we, therefore, deem it the duty of every individual of the nation, and especially of our State and national representatives, to meet and investigate the subject with great candor and faith-

2. Resolved, That we greatly admire, and highly commend, the bold, faithful, and yet respectful manner, in which John P. Hale, in the Senate of the United States, has discussed the question of slavery in its relation to the National Government, and the policy of the nation in regard to its extension.

3. Resolved, That we highly appreciate the late speech of Mr. Hale, (in which he shows that slavery and its extension was the true and grand moving cause of our war with Mexico,) as a speech replete with valuable truths-facts important to the American people-and here express our wish, that the friends of Freedom and Capt. Wyman, bearing the broad Pennant of Peace will put that speech in pamphlet form, Commodore Biddle, anchored in Lynnhaven bay and send it to every neighborhood, if not every

4. Resolved, That we regard John P. Hale as intellectually, morally, fitted for the highest office of the People of this nation, and that his untiring advocacy of Liberty, Righteousness, and Peace, are qualifications for the Presidency, infinitely greater than all the military qualifications that can be heaped upon man—the false honors gathered from the bloody field of battle. 5. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Society be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Examiner and National Era.

JOHN G. FEE, Secretary. P. S. Since the meeting of our Society, I have met with the excellent reply of Mr. Hale to Mr. Butler. "I obey my convictins, and I shall do it. I will not stultify myself by recording House at a future time. ciple of action. It is the more to be commended, because it is a rare excellence in public men. To do right, he was "willing to stand alone." May his example be imitated by all.

J. G. Fre.

A Puzzie. We find the following rather puzzling adverisement in Sly's African Journal, (Cape Town) Nov. 21:-

"Miss Prudence Baxter, with Compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Port Natal, and begs to inform them, that she has taken up her Residence, for a short time, at Mr. Khatz', D'-Urban, where she may be consulted any day from 8 till 4, on 'The Fashionable Follies of the Times,' for One Shilling each interview."

Scottish Square Mensure. A public dinner in Edinburgh had dwindled way to two guests, an Englishman and a Highland gentleman, says the North British Advertiser, who were each trying to prove the supe-ITALIAN NOTIONS OF THE BUSINESS OF LIFE .- A riority of their native countries. Of course, at Sicilian, a fellow passenger from Palermo to an argument of this kind, a Scotchman posses-Naples, who was one moment groaning in the ses, from constant practice, overwhelming adagony of sea sickness, and the next playing on vantages. The Highlandman's logic was so the violin, said to me, "Do you sing sir?" "No" good that he beat his opponent on every point. "Do you play?" "No." He then asked, with At last the Englishman put a poser. "You great simplicity, "What do you do?" "Noth- will," he said, "at least admit that Engiand is rida. larger in extent than Scotland." "Certainly not," was the confident reply, "you see, sir, Now if all our hills were rolled out flat, we should beat you by hundreds of square miles."

Mr. Bernen moved to take up the bill from the House relieving the judges of the Supreme Court from performing Circuit Court duties over one ours is a mountainous, yours is a flat country.

DEATH OF AN AGED PREACHER.-Rev. Thomas Miller died on Monday last, at the residence of his son, Joseph Miller, Esq., at Cherry Hill, in this county, aged 78 years. He was a minister of the M. E. Church, in which connexion A lady passing along one of our streets one than half a century. He was a very zealous and successful preacher.—Elkton, Cecil Co.,

> The packet ship West Point, which arrived at New York, on Tuesday morning, from Liver-mittee of the Whole on private bills; Mr. Broad-quead in the chair. After some time spent therein, pool, was struck by lightning seven times within an hour, and two men were instantly killed. the House. A report is in circulation (incorrect doubt-

less) that Gen. Scott has put under arrest the Court Martial sent by Mr. Polk to try him. The waters of the Rhine are at present so low, that the foundations of the piers of the great bridge, which the Emperor Constantine built

over the river in the year 808, are visible. The finances of Maryland are in good condition. The expenses of the past year have been reduced \$50,000—the revenues increased, \$100-000. The State debt is ten million.

Judge Decker accidentally drove his wagon over a child-he stopped-offered every aidbut a mob gathered, and beat and bruised him terribly.

The loan of five millions to the United States has been taken.

Swatara and Yazoo came in contact at Dog nost cordial and enthusiastic. All parties have Tooth Bend-the former was sunk. Cargo, to-

The Champlain struck a suag near Subbett's Lauding, and sunk. Cargo saved, but damaged. The report of the explosion of the Frolic is

Trade of the Chesapenke and Onto Canal. The Georgetown Advocate says, that upwards of twenty thousand barrels of Flour have been received at that place within the last sixteen activity in the Tobacco market this week, and the receiptr

We learn from the New Orleans Times, that B. M. NORMAN, Esq. author of "Travels in Yurecords in the hands of Government will be placed at the disposal of Mr. Norman.

Mr. KENDALL, of the New Orleans Picayune is now in New York, and will leave in a few days quite cold and blustering. The river is rising, and boats for Europe. He is preparing a history of the are enabled to travel the falls. Mexican war, and his proposed visit to Europe whom you esteem far too highly. But Sir, the style for which the artists of Paris, in parthese testimonies, offered to the living, could not fail to remind we of the inst honors about

> slaver Louisa, with 640 slaves on board, on the sels containing 2,500, up to the 20th January.

Four steamers, Avalanche, John J. Hardin,

Laclede, Hibernia No. 1, and a barge, were burned at St. Louis, March the 10th. It is reported that three lives were lost. The boats were partially insured. BARIAH MAGOFFIN's house was burned at Har-

rodsburgh. The letter conveying this informa-

tion announces the death of Thomas H. Chevo-WETH, well known in this community. The Oberlin Evangelist buildings in Oberlin, Ohio, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last,

together with a number of other houses Owen Lovejoy, Liberty candidate for Congress, in the Wentworth District of Illinois, has declared himself in favor of the principles and

measures of Land Reform. Albert Gallatin, in a letter to Mr. Fillmore, it s said, advocates the individual liberty princihouse which our venerable and pure hearted Pa- ple in its application to Bank Corporations, to

its full extent. that embittered feeling which too often urges tribute to J. Q. Adams! That body will be the

Austria applied to the ROTHSCHILD's for a loan. Their reply is reported to be-"We will advance no more money for war purposes."

and an eruption is feared.

Earthquake.

Under the head of Foreign News will be

found various matters of moment or interest. CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, March 9.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order and proceeded he consideration of the bill from the House making additional appropriations for the deficiencies

On motion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson it was re ferred to the Committee on Finance, which moion was agreed to. Mr. Johnson then enquired of the Vice

ent, if the resolution passed on December 13th, calling on the Secretary of War for information

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate went in-

HOUSE In the House, several petitions and memorials, relating to various subjects, were presented by different members, and referred. Mr. Vinton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill relating to, and providing for, the Civil and Diplomatic expenditures, which was referred to the Committee of the whole

Mr. Robert Smith offered a joint resolution, returning the thanks of Congress to the whole army engaged in the war with Mexico. The question of reception was raised by several members.

Mr. Smith then spoke against the bill confer-

of the Harbor Bill, and, without any definite ac-

tion thereon, the House adjourned. The Senate have not yet acted on the Treaty.

FRIDAY, March 10. SENATE. At the usual hour the Vice President called the enate to order.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gurley.

A petition was presented, signed by Mr. Dallas and others, praying the government to purchase-Mount Vernon, the old residence of Gen. Washing ton. It was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Agreeably to notice Mr. Yulee asked and obained leave to bring in a bill, which was read a first and second times, by unanimous consent, and referred to the committee on Public Lands. It related to the public lands and schools of Flo-

ported a bill for the relief of Starkers & Hill Mr. Atchison, from the committee on Indian fairs, reported a bill for the relief of Mather.

Mr. Ashley opposed the motion, as he regarded the subject as being entitled to the most mature onsideration. Mr. Berrien then withdrew his motion. On motion of Mr. Sevier the Senate went into

Executive session In the House, after morning business, Mr Sawyer moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday on the bill relative to the additional pay to be a lowed to the Examiner of Patents in the Patent Office, which was lost.
On motion the House resolved itself into Com

the committee rose and reported sundry bills

HOUSE. In the House to day the Speaker announced the first business in order, was the presentation o ere called by

petitions, &c. The members were called States, and many were received and referred. The resolution offered by T. B. King to dispease with furnishing members with books was laid on Mr. Slingerland offered a resolution to sell the public lands to actual settlers at 50c per acre, in order to guard against the extortions of specula-

Mr. Johnson declared that farmers and mechan ics should not be overlooked in the dispensation of the spoils.

A resolution changing the term of office of Judges of the Supreme Court, to a number of years in stead of tor life; laid on the table. The Speaker laid before the House sundr com-munications from the executive department rela-

ting to Ocean Navigation, Patents, and Mails, which were ordered to be printed. On motion, the House adjourned.
The Treaty was ratified by the Senate by a of 38 yeas, 15 nays.

COMMERCIAL

REMARKS-We have not noticed any very decided change in the market since last week. The Grocery buiness is about as heretofore, with the exception of one or two articles, which have become a little firmer. The supplies have been quite abundant, and the sales generally rather light. The stock of Produce is ample, and large quantities continue to be sent to the Ne market. The prices of Cotton are also rather firmer than heretofore, owing to the more favorable glish market. The Flour and Grain market continues duil, with no perceptible variation in rates, and the sup-plies are but moderate. There has been an increased and sales have been enhanced. There is a strong enquiry for the best grades, but as yet the receipts have not con

sisted of the better qualities. Business has continued quite dull and restricted for a while past, one cause of which was the high rates of catan," is about to write a history of the present freights, but we now notice that the rates have become a war in Mexico. It is also stated that all the little more favorable. The Money market has also been very stringent, and that is getting easier, which is expected to make business again resume its wanted anima-

tion and activity. The weather during the first of the week was please but since then it has turned to winter once more and been

BAGGING AND ROPE .- The market for these stanie ontinues to remain dull and without demand. We hear of a sale of 500 coils Rope, by a manufacturer, at 51c cash; also light sales of Bagging and Rope to plantations on time at 12 al3c for the former and 6 a6 for the latter Sales of Rope from wagons and from manufacturers at Her Majesty's brig Heroine captured the 54a6tc cash according to quality. The receipts this week amount to 856 pieces and 1,001 coils. The shipments 9th Dec. last. The Growler has captured vest have amounted to 356 pieces and 630 coils. The stock of each on hand amounts to 16,168 pieces and 5,197 coils.

BEANS.—Sales of several lots by the barrel, from stores, at \$2.50 a \$3.00; sales from the country at 75 cts BROOMS .- Best Shaker are worth \$2, and commo

\$1 10 to \$1 20 per dozen.

BARLEY—Is bought at 45a50c.

BEESWAX—We quote at 19a20 cts from the country.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—Holders general. of Cotton are still firm in their rates, and rath ly of Cotton are still firm in their rates, and rather average to selling. We hear of sales of several light lots from Tennessee and Alabama, at 64:66c; also a sale of inferior for batting at 54c. The supplies continue abundant, and the stocks on hand are ample. Our quotations for ordinary to fair qualities are 54 a 64 cts for Mississippe, Tennessee, and Alabama. Good Mississippi is held at 7 cts. The receipts of Cotton Yarns have been fair this week. Sales of Cotton Yarns in lots at 64, 74, and 86 cts per dozen, for the different numbers. Sales to the city trade, and in large lots, are at 5 per cent off.
CORDAGE.—Prices stationary, and sales made every

CORDAGE.—Prices stationary, and saies made every day at 11c for tar and oiled Cordage. Manilla Cordage we quote at 17a20c.

COAL.—The supply of Pittsburgh at the Creek is quite fair. Best Pittsburgh is retailing at the river, at 12 a 12a cts per bushel—delivered. Pomeroy Coal we quote at retail, at 10 a 11c per bu.

CANDLES.—Best Sperm is scarce at 35 a 38 cts, as per quantity. Mould Candles 9 a 10 cts. Star Caudles from the factory 22 cts. corron Batting.—There is no change, and we.

uote as before, say 12 a 13c. CATTLE.—Sales of Beeves at from 3 to 4 per cut Sheep \$1 50 to \$3, according to quality. Lambs \$1 50; Calves for year \$2 to \$4. Cows and Calves O \$25. CHEENE.—The stock of good Cheese is considered small. We quote light sales from stores, of W. R. at 7 a Li cts; retail sales at 7 a 8c; inferior lots are selling a

tribute to J. Q. Adams! That body will be the sufferers. The act will tell only against its members.

The correspondence of Judge Graham, and certain citizens of Barren county, has been received, and will be published in our next number.

Austria applied to the Rothschild's for a loan.

Light cts; retail sales at 7½ a 8c; inferior lots are seiling a 4 a 6½ cts.

DRY GOODS.—The spring supplies continue to pour in, and are now quite ample, and the sales fair at quotations. We quote Cabot A, and other prime brands of brown cottons at 7½ a 8c; Allegheny D, 8a 9: inferior brands 7a8c; A C P Ticks 14c; Methun do. 16a 17c; other brands 9 to—c; brown Drillings 8a9c; bleached Goods 6 to 16c: 16 blue rise, Fall River, 104a11c; do do Mertimack, 114a12; Fancy do 7 to 15c; Red Flannels 3c; Jeans 20 to 35c; Plaid Linseys 18 to 25c.

FRUITS.—We quote Dried Peaches at \$1 25a1 50; sales of Apples at \$1 50a3 00 per bbl. Peached Peaches \$2 50a\$3 per bushel; MR Raisins \$2 40a\$2 50 per box; Malaga Grapes \$3 50 per keg; Currants 14c; Prunes 25c; Almonds 16c; Figs 16c per 1b; Sicily Oranges and Lemons 35 50a\$1 per box.

Sales of new Dried Apples 60c at per bushel.

Austria applied to the Rothschild's for a loan.

Their reply is reported to be—"We will advance no more money for war purposes."

Augusta, in Malta, has been swallowed by an Earthquake.

Etna and Vesuvius are vomiting forth flames and an eruption is feared.

Sales brick from the country at 28c. FLOUR AND GRAIN—There has been no change in these articles since last week. The sales are dull, and the supplies of Flour and Wheat limited. We hear of no material transactions, and quote at \$4.00 for lots out of store. Retail sales at \$4.75. The supply continues light, as there is no foreign demand. Buckwheat Flour we quote at 24c. per lb. We quote sales of Wheat to the mills at 75c per bushel. Sales of Corn wagons at 28a30c; retail sales at 36c. Oats we quote as scarce at 28a35c per bushel.

GROCERIES—Thel Grocery market has continued quiet for all the leading articles, except Coffee, and the

quiet for all the leading articles, except Coffee, and the receipts have been ample, and the stocks accumulating as the sales are light. In Coffee there has been considerable animation during the past day or two, and holders generally are firm in their rates. We hear of sales on speculation of 960 bags Rio at 7½37c., retail sales brisk at 7½3c. N. O. Sugar has been inactive, but holders are firm at quotations. We hear of sales in lots, of 110 hhds. at 4½4½c.; also light sales of Prime old Sugar at 5c.; retail sales in barrels at 4½5½ cents. Sales of Plantation Molasses at 26½ a 26c in lots. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at 35a42c. Java Coffee is held at 11 a 14c.—St. Domingo and Havana at 7a7½c. Havana Sugar in boxes we quote at 5a8c; Loaf Sugarin bols. at 9a12c for the different qualities. Rice by the tierce we quote at 4½5c, in kegs at 5½c.

GLASS.—Sales of S by 10, country manufacture, at \$3 50a4. Pittsburgh manufacture \$4a4 50; sales of 10 by quiet for all the leading articles, except Coffee, and the

\$3 50a4. Pittsburgh manufacture \$4a4 50; sales of 10 by 12 at \$4a5; larger sizes renging from 10 by 14 to 12 by 18 from \$4 to \$6 in lots; sales to the country are made at small advance on our quotations.

GINSENG—Dull at 25c.

HAY.—Sales of baled Timothy from the river at \$10.75 all 00 per ton. Retail sales from stores at 65c per 100 lbs. Sales of loose Hay from the country in wagons at

60c per 100 lbs. HOPS.—Western are worth 11c per lb; Eastern, baled, as to the number of troops that had been sent to Mexico, the number that had been killed, and had died of disease, had been responded to. Mr. Dalias answered, no.

Mr. Johnson then remarked that, unless answered speedily, he should renew the resolution.

Mr. HEMP—There is a moderate enquiry for the supply of our various factories, and we quote sales from the country of loose lots of the new crops at \$4.00 per cwt. for the receipts this season. A bright lot suitable for Eastern markets, sells at \$4.50 per cwt. The receipts are light. The rates from stores \$565.50 per cwt. for baled dew-rotted, of the old crop.

1RON.—We have no change to notice. We quote supply of our various factories, and we quote sales from the country of loose lots of the new crops at \$4.00 per cwt. for the receipts this season. A bright lot suitable for Eastern markets, sells at \$4.50 per cwt. for baled dew-rotted, of the old crop.

1RON.—We have no change to notice. We quote supply of our various factories, and we quote sales from the country of loose lots of the new crops at \$4.00 per cwt. for the supply of our various factories, and we quote sales from the country of loose lots of the new crops at \$4.00 per cwt. for the supply of our various factories, and we quote sales from the country of loose lots of the new crops at \$4.00 per cwt. for the supply of our various factories, and we quote sales from the country of loose lots of the new crops at \$4.00 per cwt. for the country of loose lots of the new crops at \$4.00 per cwt. for the country of loose lots of the new crops at \$4.00 per cwt. for the per cwt. for the country of loose lots of the new crops at \$4.00 per cwt. for the country of loose lots of the new crops at \$4.00 per cwt. for the country of loose lots of the new crops at \$4.00 per cwt. for the country of loose lots of the new crops at \$4.00 per cwt. for the country of loose lots of the new crops at \$4.00 per cwt. for the loose lots of the new crops at \$4.00 per cwt. for the loose lots of the new crops at \$4.00 per cwt. for loose

at 344c. Charcoal Bloom worth 4c. Tennessee cold blast, \$20a\$25; hot blast, \$28a\$30 per ton. INDIGO.—For the best Carraccas Indigo, 36a\$100 per b. by the ceroon is obtained.

LEATHER.—Skirting 22a23c; Sole Leather \$18a20;
Upper do. \$21a30 per doz.; Calf Skins \$20 to \$30 per doz.; Bridle Kips \$21 to 30, and Harness 20a22.

LEAD.—Pigs is worth 41 cents by the ton, and Bar MADDER-Prime Dutch Madder is worth 14c in the

MALT.-75c per bushel is paid for this article.

MUSTARD SEED.-All that is brought into market of
the very best quality, is purchased at \$2 50 at the facthe very best quality, is purchased tory.

MACKEREL.—We quote No. 1 in bbls. at \$12; half bbls. 7; No. 2 in bbls. \$ 950; half bbls. \$5 25; No. 3 South in bbls. at \$6 75a\$7.

OILS—We quote best winter strained Lard Oil at 60c, Linseed do. 55 to 60c, per gallon; Tamers' do. from \$17 o \$21 per bbl; Castor Oil at \$1 25 per gallon.

ONIONS—Are worth \$1 10 per bbl. at the giver, and \$1 50 from store. \$1 50 fro.n store.

POWDER.—We quote for different qualities,

Mr. Smith then spoke against the bill conferring bounty lands to soldiers who had been promoted from the ranks.

Mr. Evans advocated the passage of the resolution, strenuously and ably, remarking that the resolutions offered by Jacob Thompson must be amended throughout before they could pass the House—that they had been produced very hastily, and were full of faults, which could not be sanctioned.

After considerable discussion, the subject was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then proceeded to consider the Veto of the Harbor Bill, and, without any definite ac for hog-round. Retail sales from stores at 5a5 cts hams; and 3½35 for shoulders. The receipts are fa Sales of Lard from the country at 5½ a 5½c. Sales Lard from pork-houses at 5½c. for No. 2, and 5½c. i prime in bbls; good Leaf Lard in kega from pork-house held at 6c.

SALT—Kanawha, from store, worth 30c. per bush and inspection. Turks Island 37 to 40c. per bushel. Li erpool blown at \$2,00 to 2,25 per sack. Ground Alus \$1.75 per Sack.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. . H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts.,

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MONUMENTS, Tomb Stones, Furniture, Chimney pieces, &c., &c. Also, Common lime, Water lime and Plaster of Paris—whoissale and retail. I will sell work as low, and do it as well as any one in the West. Orders from the country respectfully solicited. Engraving done in the neatest style at from two to four cents per letter, drawings and estimates of work furnished gratuitously. All work sent from my establishment carefully packed and waranted to go safe.

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LOUISVILLE;
HAS always for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a fall acortment of the patterns of Paper Hangings, ManufactuisaAs FUGE 4 CO. sept 18, 1847—1y

"Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long." Goldsmith's Hermit.

"Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long." 'Tis not with me exactly so-But 'tis so in the song.

My wants are many, and if told, Would muster many a score; And were each wish a mint of gold, I still should long for more.

What first I want is daily bread, And canvass backs and wine; And all the realms of nature spread Before me when I dine. Four courses scarcely can provide My appetite to quell, With four choice cooks from France beside, To dress my dinner well.

III. What next I want at heavy cost, Is elegant attire; Black sable furs for winter's frost. And silks for summer's fire, And cashmere shawls and Brussels lace, My bosom's front to deck-And diamond rings my hands to grace,

And rubies for my neck. IV. And then I want a mansion fair, A dwelling house, in style, Four stories high, for wholesome air, A massive marble pile: With halls for banquets and for balls All furnished rich and fine; With stabled steeds in fifty stalls, And cellars for my wine;-

I want a garden and a park My dwelling to surround, A thousand acres, (bless the mark) With walls encompass'd round, Where flocks may range and herds may le And kids and lambkins play— And flowers and fruits commingl'd grow All Eden to display.

I want, when summer's foliage falls, And autumn strips the trees, A house, within the city's walls For comfort and for ease-But here as space is somewhat scant And acres rather rare, My house in Town I only want

To occupy -- a Square. VII. I want a Steward, Butler, Cooks, A Coachman, Footman, Grooms A library of well-bound books, And picture-garnished rooms Corregios, Magdalen and Night The Matron of the chair: Guido's fleet coursers in their flight And Claudes at least a pair.

I want a cabinet profuse Of medals, coins and gems; A printing press for private use Of fifty thousand ems, And plants and minerals and shells. Worms, insects, fishes, birds And every beast on earth that dwells, In solitude or herds.

VIII.

I want a board of burnish'd plate, Of silver and of gold, Tureens of twenty pounds in weight With sculpture's richest mould. Plateaus with chandeliers and lamps, Plates, dishes all the same: And Porcelain vases with the stamps Of Sevres, Angouleme.

And maples of fair glossy stain Must form my chamber doors And carpets of the Wilton grain Must cover all my floors, My walls with tapestry be deck'd Must never be outdone; And damask curtains must protect Their colors from the sun:

And mirrors of the largest pane From Venice must be brought; And sandal wood and bamboo can-For chairs and table bought: On all the mantel pieces, clocks Of thrice gilt bronze must stand, And screens of ebony and box Invite the stranger's hand.

XII. I want - (who does not want?) -a wife, Affectionate and fair: To solace all the woes of life. And all its joys to share; Of temper sweet, of yielding will, Of firm, yet placid mind; With all my faults to love me still, With sentiment refin'd.

XIII. And as Time's car incessant runs And Fortune fills my store; I want of daughters and of sons From one to half a score. I want, (alas! can mortal dare Such bliss on earth to crave?) That all the girls be chaste and fair-The boys all wise and brave. XIV.

And when my bosom's darling sings With melody divine, A pedal harp of many strings, Must with her voice combine A Piano, exquisitely wrought Must open stand, apart; That all my daughters may be taught, To win the stranger's heart.

My wife and daughters will desire Refreshment from perfumes, Cosmetics for the skin require And artificial blooms. The Civet, fragrance shall dispense And treasur'd sweets return Cologne revive the flagging sense

And smoaking amber XVI. And when, at night, my weary head Begins to droop and dose, A southern chamber holds my bed. For nature's soft repose; With blankets, counterpanes and sheet; Matress and bed of down. And comfortables for my feet: And pillows for my crown.

XVII. I want a warm and faithful friend To cheer the adverse hour Who ne'er to flatter will descend Nor bend the knee to power. A friend to chide me when I'm wrong, My inmost soul to see:

And that my friendship proves as strong For him, as his for me. XVIII. I want a kind and tender heart, For others' wants to feel; A soul secure from Fortune's dart, And bosom arm'd with steel. To bear divine chastisement's rod

And mingling in my plan, Submissive to the will of God With charity to Man. I want a keen, observing eye; An ever listening ear, The truth through all di And wisdom's voice to hear.

A tongue to speak at virtue's need In Heaven's sublimest strain; And lips, the cause of Man to plead, And never plead in vain.

I want uninterrupted health Throughout my long career; And streams of never failing wealth To scatter far and near, The destitute to clothe and feed. Free bounty to bestow: Supply the helpless orphan's need And soothe the widow's woe. XXI.

I want the genius to conceive, The talents to unfold The talents to unfold
Designs, the vicious to retrieve;
The virtuous to uphold.
Inventive power, combining skill;
A persevering soul,
Of human hearts to mould the will
And reach from Pole to Pole.

XXII want the seals of power and place, The ensigns of command; Charged by the People's unbought grace, To rule my native Land-Nor crown, nor sceptre, would I ask,

By day, by night, to ply the task Her cup of bliss to fill. XXIII. I want the voice of honest praise To follow me behind; And to be thought in future days The friend of human kind, That after ages as they rise, Exulting may proclaim In choral union to the skies, Their blessing on my name. XXIV.

But from my country's will,

These are the wants of mortal man, I cannot want them long-For life itself is but a span And earthly bliss a song. My last great want absorbing all Is when beneath the sod. And summoned to my final call; The mercy of my God ! XXV.

And Oh! while circles in my veins Of life the purple stream; And yet a fragment small remains Of nature's transient dream; My soul, in humble hope unscar'd Forget not thou to pray, That this thy want may be prepared To meet the Judgment day.

WASHINGTON, 14th June, 1840. The Power of Kindness,

Self-abandonment is the misery nearest to self-murder. Our nature must be selfish until taught by sympathy the loveliness and delights of generous affections, and these we must witness in others before we can feel to the full in ourselves. Why then should we wonder to see children of the shrewdest intellect and most susceptible forms, beautiful even in depravity, the readjest and deepest in guilt when left only to the sympathies of incarnate demons? Men and women, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters. your hearts are demanded by the outcast and the abandoned! And if you feel as you ought the necessities of sensitive childhood and youth, not merely in your homes and among yourselves, but in vile places, where the messengers of heaven should visit, much of the now prevalent depravity of the social system would be cured, more would spiring truths which Jesus taught. If you would be mighty be kind. Why is kindare not alone; it rakes possession of the body with all its springs of nervous energy, heals It re-animates innocent dead hopes, and bodily relationship with those who are governed by a fine faith in the goodness of Omnipotence. The beautiful old word, kindness, means something like family feeling, this bind binded bindess the bods spirit is in it, and brings back to our memory the human form of kindness, visibly embodied in like nature to his own. They must draw him from solitude by manifest sympathy; not or slide of diamonds, through which was ace remains entirely white, ghastly and Himself must meet man as man before He

Ascent of the Pyramids, It was nothing but joking and laughter. bullying of guides, shouting for interpreters, quarrelling about six-pences. We were acting a farce, with the Pyramids for the scene. There they rose up enormous under our sublime had disappeared, vast as they were. Do you remember how Gulliver lost his two pieces of sweetmeats in each spoon. hill to Cairo. awe of the tremendous Brogdignag ladies? These were immediately succeeded by cof-Every traveller must go through all sorts of fee, which was also brought on silver trays; chaffering, and bargaining, and paltry ex. the small china cups being, as usual, in periences, at this spot. You look up the stands, shaped like egg cups; but these were tremendous steps, with a score of savage not, as in ordinary houses, simply of silver ruffians bellowing round you; you hear faint filagree, or plain, but decorated with diacheers and cries high up, and catch sight of monds. They were certainly elegant, but little reptiles crawling upwards; or, having more costly than beautiful. The coffee is achieved the summit, they come hopping and bouncing down again from degree to degree—the cheers and cries swell louder the stand between the thumb and finger of jumping thing, no bigger than an insect a moment ago, bounces down upon you expanded into a panting major of Bengal elegant cut-glass cups, with saucers and cov. cavalry. He drives off the Arabs with an ers. Each tray was covered with a round oath—wipes his red, shining face, with his pink richly-embroidered cover, which the yellow handkerchief, drops puffing on the slave removed as she approached us. To sand in a shady corner, where cold fowl and hard eggs are awaiting him, and the according to custom, we drank about two next minute you see his nose plunged in a thirds, another slave approached, with a foaming beaker of brandy and soda-water. large white embroidered kerchief, ostensibly in it. You cast your eye once more up that staggering perspective of a zigzay line. The perfect good humor and cheerfulstaggering perspective of a zigzag line, which ends at the summit, and wish you were up there-and down again. Forwards !- Up with you! It must be done. Six Arabs are behind you, who won't let you escape if you would .- Thackeray's Eastern women, at Habeeb Esendee's and

Journey from Cornhill to Cairo. Man must Suffer to be Great.

Man is capable of greater suffering than any other creature on earth, but he is also hart's "Spirit of the East," you have felt incapable of higher and intenser enjoyments, terested in his view of the life of the harcem. and that simply because he is a man and and have thought that the Eastern "home" not merely an animal. He lives at large, which he represents in such a pleasing man. his life. so almost every man must, in some the denizen of eternity; and he is able to ner possesses considerable attractions. Be-"believe all things, hope all things, and en- lieve me, there is much to fascinate, and dure all things," with the consciousness much to interest the mind in observing pe- guage. -Dr. Arnold. that God owns him, not only as his crea. culiarities in these people which have no ture, but as his offspring. Therefore, let us parallel in the West; and I could furnish a not say, with the mistaken bard, in whom passion and impulse so strongly warred against knowledge-

"Dearly bought the hidden treasure Finer feelings can bestow, Chords that vibrate sweetest pleasure Thrill the deepest notes of woe!"

BURNS. this end the reasonable spirit of man is in- ceiling was a beautiful specimen of highlystructed by truth, the mind of God revealed wrought arabesque work, and the walls, as within him, that he may rise in faith above usual, whitewashed, and perfectly !plain, sion in weakness, arms himself with om- cased with Dutch tiles. nipotence.-Dr. Moore's Use of the Body 1 was conducted up stairs in the same in relation to the Mind.

Vicit to an Egyptian Harcom.

Esendee, the late Governor of Cairo, and Family of Turkey, you will see that I was has," says Dr. Arnold, "been regarded as had passed the outer entrance, I found that most remarkably honored. In the houses of the middle classes, the ladies On our reaching the stairs, the second est aristocrat in laughing at the notion of the generally honor their visitors by disrobing daughter of Habeeb Efendee took her sis poor reading poetry; not because he would them of their riding-dress; but in the high ter's place; and, with her arm around my think them not fit to enjoy it, but because hareems this office is generally performed neck, we descended the stairs, and re-enter- he would consider it as not fit to be studied by slaves, and only by a member of the ed the room where I had received so kind by them; he would regard it as a mere rich family when a guest is especially distin- a reception. When we rose to take our man's toy, which none but the idle, or the

ern riding costume, my English dress; thus off, it is for me to put them on." The el- might at first sight suppose it. In the presavoiding the necessity of subjecting myself der lady partly consented, retaining the ha- ent case it has accidentally happened that to any humiliation. In the Turkish in- barah, and thus they dressed me together, the language of poetry for many years in door costume the manner of my salutation Then, after giving me the usual salutation, this country was quite unnatural, and the must have been more submissive than I they each cordially pressed my hand, and subjects to which it was confined were not should have liked; while, as an Englishwo-kissed my cheek. We then descended in capable of exciting general interest. And

At home, and when visiting ladies of the

ern riding-dress. moved my surtout apparel, a slave in attend- pal eunuch ascended first the mounting plat- ble to the mass of the community. But this ance received it in an exquisite pink form, and placed me on the donkey, while does not make it less true that poetry, in itkerchief of cashmere, richly embroidered two others arranged my feet in the stirrups, with gold. The kerchiefs of this kind in our own servants being kept in the back- ures of mankind. By poetry we mean certhe harcems of the wealthy are generally ground .- The Englishwoman in Egypt. very elegant, but that was the most perfect specimen I have seen of correct and tasteful embroidery. The riding-dress was immediately taken into another room, according to a usual custom, which is observed for social system would be cured, more would be prevented, and many a determined, manily heart, many a sweetly feminine bosom, refreshment when the guest has proposed to my huge plaster of Paris palace, with no would be opened, and governed by the inthen conducted me to the divan, and placed a wretched arid country, where roads are would be mighty be kind. Why is kind-ness full of power? Because it is happy, served for her mother, the first cousin of the knows why, for what good can the English, and makes happy. It assures us that we late Sultan Mahmoud, who soon entered or the French, or the Russian party get out the room, and gave me a cordial welcome, of such a bankrupt alliance as this?) perassigning to me the most distinguished seat petually pulling and tugging at me, away the wounds of the spirit, and thereby imparts on her right hand, the same to which her from honest Germany, where there is beer new vigor and warmth to the current of life. on her right hand, the same to while the grand and æsthetic conversation, and operas at a mother of Abbas Pasha sat on her left, small cost. The shabbiness of this place draws us from selfish purpose to a high kind She was soon followed by her second actually beats Ireland, and that is a strong of self-abandonment, by causing us to prefer daughter, who greeted me with much polite word. The palace of the Basileus is an the disposition we see in others to what we experience in ourselves, and puts us in felt me that I was welcome. She was more containing six houses, three donkeys, no

kin, kind, kindred, kindness; the home spirit splendid sprig of diamonds attached to the (revolutions permitting) at five-some fourright side, and extending partly over her and twenty blackguards saunter up to the mother's heart, and the infants trustfulness. forehead. The sprig was composed of very huge sandhill of a terrace as his majesty Let all the angels of heaven go out to re- large brilliants, disposed in the form of passes by in a gilt barouche and an absurd claim a degraded man; they will avail no three lutes, in the centre, from each of fancy dress; the gilt barouche goes plunging thing unless they can approach him in the which a branch extended, forming an eval down the sandhills; the two dozen soldiers shape, at least five inches in length. High who have been presenting arms, slouch off on the left side of her head she wore a knot to their quarters; the vast barrack of a pal that of sorrow only, but of fellow feeling, drawn a bunch of ringlets, which, from lonely; and save the braying of a donkey even to the evidence of having also been their position, appeared to be artificial; her now and then (which long-eared minstrels tempted like himself. He can respond only tarboosh had the usual blue silk tassel, but are more active and sonorous in Athens than to one who knows experimentally the urgent demands of the body, and in it has felt Her long vest and trousers were of a dark round Basileus's palace: kind .- Dr. Moore's Use of the Body in re- here assume this disguise; some apply the attempts at elegance.

> ural expression and effect. presented by the attendant, holding the litshort time elapsed, when two slaves brought in sherbet on silver waiters, in exceedingly receive our cups, of the contents of which, for the purpose of wiping the mouth; but ness which pervaded this family circle is my thoughts during the morning of my visit. All that I observed of the manners of the

> elsewhere, leads me to consider the perfect contrast which the customs of Eastern life pean society. If you have read Mr. Urqu-

Urquhart's.

manner; and I could not help feeling ex. Cornhill to Cairo.

ceedingly amused at my situation; and, con-When we arrived at the house of Habeeh sidering that those ladies are of the Royal

of the great in this country, are not confined to the first and upper floors, but form a separate and complete house, distinct from the subliment highly separate and complete house, distinct from the subliment highly separate and complete house, distinct from the subliment highly separate and complete house, distinct from the subliment highly separate and complete house, distinct from the subliment highly separate and complete house, distinct from the subliment highly separate and complete house, distinct from the subliment highly separate and complete house, distinct from the subliment highly separate and complete house, distinct from the subliment highly separate separate and complete house, distinct from able appearance; but the heat and vapor almost exclusively to the rich, like the that of the men. Having passed a spacious were so extremely oppressive in the region luxuries of the table, or the splendor of hall paved with marble, we were met at the of the bath that we merely looked into it, a great establishment. Nor is this merely is his recompense? The same recompense door of the first apartment by the elder and gladly returned to the cool gallery. I owing to aristocratical pride in the richer daughter of Habeeb Esendee, who gave me am not surprised that you are curious on the classes, or to their wish to keep a monopoly the usual Eastern salutation, touching her subject of the bath and the Eastern manner of enjoyment to themselves. It arises out lips and forehead with her right hand, and of using it; and I hope to devote a future of real honest ignorance of the nature of pothen insisted on removing my riding-dress letter to a description of the operation (for etry and of the almost universal capacity of herself although surrounded by slaves. This such indeed it may be styled,) and the place taking delight in it; for there is no doubt that was a mark of extraordinary condescension. in which the operation is performed.

Mr. Cobbett would go along with the high-

In visiting those who are considered the dress from a slave, and was about to attire study. No error has ever arisen without man, I am entertained by the most distin- to the court, attended by the ladies, and a not in this country only, but in many others, guished, not only as an equal, but generally crowd of white slaves. Having crossed the as the rich had most means of rewarding the court, we arrived at the great gate, through writers of poetry, so it was naturally made which I had before passed, which was only suitable to their tastes; and the subjects chomiddle class, I wear the Turkish dress, closed by a large mat, suspended before it, sen, and the style in which they were treatwhich is delightfully comfortable, being ad- forming the curtain of the hareem. This ed, were both adapted to the turn of mind mirably adapted to the climate of this coun- mat was raised by black eunuchs, who pour- of the richer classes; and for that very reatry. I have never gone out but in the East- ed from a passage without, and immediately son—such has been the unhappy separation after the ladies bade us farewell, and return- between the different parts of society-they When the lady, I have mentioned, had re- ed, followed by their slaves. The princi- have been less agreeable and less intelligi-

I swear solemnly that I would rather have two hundred a year in Fleet-street than be what we generally are, cannot but be of rare king of the Greeks, with Basileus written occurrence. It has been truly said, that before my name round their beggarly coin; amusement but a drive in the afternoon over not made, with ambassadors (the deuce

the struggle and the strife with Satan, sin, flowered India fabric; she wore round her I have never seen a town in England and death, and in it conquered them. He waist a large and rich cashmere shawl; and which may be compared to this; for, though must learn by looking on an example that her neck was decorated with many strings Herne Bay is a ruin now, money was once it is God and not man that triumphs over of very large pearls, confined at intervals spent upon it and houses built; here, be evil. He must know how the Father pities by gold beads. She was in one respect yond a few scores of mansions comfortably the prodigal, weary of his lusts; and God strangely disfigured; her eyebrows being laid out, the town is little better than a painted with kohl, and united by the black ricketty agglomeration of larger and smallreveals His divinity by bidding men believe pigment in a very broad and most unbecom- er huts, tricked out here and there with the in love, and sin no more. Therefore be ing manner. Many women of all classes most absurd cracked ornaments, and cheap

kohl to the eyebrows as well as to the eyes, One is obliged to come back to the old with great delicacy; but the lady in ques- disagreeable comparison of Ireland. Athens approached at the outset with a full faith in tion had her eyebrows so remarkable that may be about as wealthy a place as Carlow their excellence; the reader must be convin-A number of white slaves formed a large over with dirty little children, they are play- than a just tribute to their reputation; in semi-circle before us, and received from oth- ing and paddling about in the dirt every- other words, it is the proper modesty of an were going on under their shadow. The trays containing glass dishes of sweetmeats. and the queerest little gowns and skull

Poetic Diction. When we are feeling any strong passion t instantly alters our manner of speaking from that which we practice on common oc casions. It clears away all that is mean and vulgar, all that is dull and tiresome in our language; and renders it at once spirited, never handed on the tray, but gracefully noble, and pithy. The mind being highly excited, becomes more than usually active; it catches with great quickness every imand more disagreeable; presently the little the right hand. After these refreshments a pression given by surrounding objects; it seizes rapidly every point in which they may seem to express sympathy with its own feel ings. Hence its language is full of images and comparisons; it is unusually rich and beautiful, that is, it crowds together a num-Again, the very tone of the voice is altered. it becomes more rapid and animated, and the flow of our words is less broken, and more up the Pyramid. There is nothing sublime any lady would be thought quite a novice measured and musical, than in common unexcited conversation. This will be understood in a moment by just turning to the poetical parts of the Bible; for instance, let any well worthy of remark, and much engaged one observe the difference between the two first chapters of the Book of Job. which contain the mere story, and those which immediately follow them. He will find his tone and manner of reading, if he be reading aloud, change instantly in going from the present to the whole construction of Euro. second chapter to the third. Poetical language is, in truth, the language of excited feeling; and this is what was meant by saying that as every man has been in a poetical state of mind at some time or other of degree, however imperfect, have expressed himself on such occasions in poetical lan-

Decline of the Turkish Empire,

I don't think I have anything more very long to the lower; and the cry of the on Poetry and Poets. Muezim from the mosque become a mere ceremony? - Thackeray's Journey from

Poetic Feeling "The most natural thing in the world

receive for ages. Persecution follows Righteousness; the Scorpion is next in sucself, may be one of the most universal pleastain feelings expressed in certain language. Poetical feelings are merely, in other words, all the highest and purest feelings of our nature-feelings, therefore, which, considering

'Our better mind Is like a Sunday's garment, then put on When we have nought to do-but at our we

We wear a worse for thrift." commonly living in."

All's for the Best.

Troubles and sorrow are friends in disguise: Nothing but Folly goes faithless and fearful; Courage forever is happy and wise : All for the best-if a man would but know Providence wishes us all to be blest : this is no dream of the pundit or poet; Heaven is gracious, and-All's for the best

All for the best ! set this on your standard, Soldier of sadness, or pilgrim of love, Who to the shores of Despair may have wandered. A way-wearied swallow, or heartstricken

All for the best !-- be a man but confiding, Providence tenderly governs the rest, And the frail bark of His creature is guiding, Wisely and warily, all for the best.

All for the best ! then fling away terrors, Meet all your fears and your foes in the van, And in the midst of your dangers or errors Trust like a child, while you strive like

All's for the best !--unbiassed, unbounded, Providence reigns from the East to the West: And by both wisdom and mercy surrounded, Hope and be happy that Adl's for the best.

Reverence for Genius. The works of great poets require to be

her other features were deprived of their nat. or Killarney—the streets swarm with idle ced that if he does not fully admire them, it lifts up his legs as high on a bare heath as crowds, the innumerable little lanes flow is his fault and not theirs. This is no more in a cornfield.—Walter Savage Landor. cartoons of Raphael, at Hampton Court Pal- - Walter Savage Landor. ace—the frescoes of the same great painter in the galleries of the Vatican, at Romethe famous statues of the Laocoon and the Apollo Belvidere-and the Church of St. seem to play the better for the absence of hours, and then be sown in the ordinary way Peter, at Rome, the most magnificent build- the heart. His imagination is the most It is stated, on good authority, that corn and ing perhaps in the world—all alike are gen. conspicuous, buoyed up by swelling bil. peas, treated in this manner, have been known arelly found to disappoint a person on his lower over unsounded deaths. There are erally found to disappoint a person on his lows over unsounded depths. There are to throw out germs one and half inches in the training to throw out germs one and half inches in the training to the training first view of them. But let him be sure that his mild thunders, there are his glowing quire roots more than double that length. beautiful, that is, it crowds together a number of ideas in a short space, and expreases them in the most lively manner, because its conception of them is keen and vivid.—

Again, the very tone of the voice is altered.

Again, the very tone of the voice is altered.

Again, the very tone of the voice is altered. he learns to admire them, not indeed as straightforward on the perilous road of life, much as they deserve, but so much as great- may be found in the little manual of Epic- In all wine countries, where we may suppose y to enrich and enlarge his own mind, by tetus, which I could write in the palm of the culture of the vine to be best understoo becoming acquainted with such perfect beau- my left hand, than there is in all the rolling the opinion universally prevails that fresh ma y. So it is with great poets; they must be and redundant volumes of this mighty rhet nure ought not to be used, or if it be so, that read often and studied reverently, before an orician, which you may begin to transcribe it should be applied in the autumn after the vintage, so as to be in a great measure decomunpractised mind can gain anything like an adequate notion of their excellence. Meanwhile, the process is in itself most useful; it continue on the sands half-way to Memis a good thing to doubt our own wisdom, it phis .- Walter Savage Landor. is a good thing to believe, it is a good thing to admire. By continually looking upwards, our minds will themselves grow upwards;

The Qualities of Religion. Rather let us rejoice that the soul of man India matting, and in the middle of the de- Achmet's mosque in a Brougham. Is not ployment of the religious man is the "fitting rung; that the European spirit and institutions once admitted can never be rooted out manly thing in the world; it will alone gen-

\*Lord Bacon. +Ibid. +Sir Humphry Davy.

"Call him henceforward, the most glo-rious one that ever existed upon earth. If the most artificial; and one of the most enbor the manacled human race? And what as all men like him have received, and will

cession to Libra." "As the needle turns away from the risng sun, from the meridian, from the occidental, from regions of fragrancy and gold and gems, and moves with unerring impulse to the frosts and deserts of the North, so Milton and some few others, in politics, peasant girls with dark blue eyes of the philosophy, and religion, walk through the Rhine—the brown-faced, flat-nosed, thick busy multitude, wave aside the importunate lipped, dirty wenches! Think of filling trader, and, after a momentary oscillation high a cup of Samian wine; small beer is from external agency, are found in the nectar compared to it, and Byron himself twilight and in the storm, pointing with cer- always drank gin. That man never wrote noble of the land, I resume, under my East me, when her sister said, "You took them something to make it less absurd than we tain index to the polestar of immutable from his heart. He got up rapture and entruth. \* \* I have often been amused at thusiasm with an eye to the public; but this thinking in what estimation the greatest of is dangerous ground, even more dangerous mankind were holden by their contempora- than to look Athens full in the face, and ries. Not even the most sagacious and pru- say that your eyes are not dazzled by its dent one could discover much of them, or beauty. The great public admires Greece could prognosticate their future course in and Byron; the public knows best. Must the infinity of space! Men like ourselves ray's 'Guide Book' calls the latter 'our na are permitted to stand near and indeed in tive bard.' Our native bard! Mon Dien the very presence of Milton: what do they He, Shakspeare's, Milton's, Keats', Scott's see? dark clothes, grey hair, and sightless native bard! Well, woe be to the man eyes! Other men have better things: other who denies the public Gods! The truth is men, therefore, are nobler! The stars them- then, that Athens is a disappointment; and selves are only bright by distance; go close I am angry that it should be so .- Thacket and all is earthy. But vapors illuminate ray's Journey from Cornhill to Cairo these : from the breath and from the countenance of God comes light on worlds higher than they; worlds to which he has given the forms and names of Shakspeare and Milton."-Walter Savage Landor.

"But who, whether among the graver or ss grave, is just to woman? There may moments when the beloved tells us, and tells us truly, that we are dearer to her than life. Is not this enough? is it not above all merit? Yet, if ever the ardor of her enthusiasm subsides; if her love ever loses, later in the day, the spirit and vivacity of its Our common temper, therefore, which is but learly dawn; if between the sigh and the oo generally cold, and selfish, and worldly, blush an interval is perceptible; if the arm s altogether unpoetical; but let anytthing oc- mistakes the chair for the shoulder; what ccur to put us above ourselves, anything to an outcry is there! what a proclamation of hold my locks; your beards shall go next! awaken our devotion, our admiration, or our her injustice and her inconstancy! what an The Arabs fled, abandoning their plunder. love—any danger to call forth our courage, alternation of shrinking and spurning at the eny distress to awaken our pity, any great coldness of her heart! Do we ask within mergency to demand the sacrifice of our if our own has retained all its ancient loyown comfort, or interest, or credit, for the alty, all its own warmth and all that was sake of others, then we experience for the poured into it? Often the true lover has the bazaar with their cortege of infernal time a poetical temper, and poetical feel- little of true love compared with what he black eunuchs, strangers are told to move ings; for the very essence of poetry is, that has undeservedly received and unreasonably on briskly. I saw a bevy of about eight it exalts and ennobles us, and puts us into a exacts. But let it also be remembered that of these, with their aides de-camp; but they higher state of mind than that which we are marriage is the metempsychosis of women; were wrapped up, and looked just as vulgar that it turns them into different creatures and ugly as the other women, and were not from what they were before. Liveliness in I suppose, of the most beautiful sort. The the girl may have been mistaken for good poor devils are allowed to come out half a emper: the little pervicacity which at first dozen times in the year to spend their little is attractively provoking, at last provokes wretched allowance of pocket money in purwithout its attractiveness; negligence of or- chasing trinkets and tobacco; all the rest der and propriety, of duties and civilities, of the time they pursue the beautiful duties long endured, often deprecated, ceases to be of their existence in the walls of the sacred tolerable, when children grow up and are harem .- Thackeray's Journey from Cornin danger of following the example."- hill to Cairo.

Walter Savage Landor.

procession of stately sentences, may accom- called their isle her own; the Cypriote is not, I pany genius, but are not always, nor fre- think, nearly so beautiful in face as the Ionian quently, called out by it. The voice ought formed-there is a high-souled meaning and exnot to be perpetually, nor much elevated in the ethic and didactic, nor to roll sonorous. ly, as if it issued from a mask in the theatre. The horses in the plain under Troy ly abounding hair (not enviously gathered toare not always kicking and neighing; nor gether under the head-dress) descends the neck, is the dust always raised in whirlwinds on and passes the waist in sumptuous braids; of all the banks of Simois and Scamander; nor other women with Grecian blood in their veins the banks of Simois and Scamander, nor are the rampires always in a blaze. Hecthe maidens of Limesol—their robes are more tor has lowered his helmet to the infant of gentle, more sweetly imagined, and fall in soft, Andromache, and Achilles to the embraces luxurious folds. - Eothen. of Briseis. I do not blame the prose-writer who opens his bosom occasionally to a of ignorance. The dethroned pretender to breath of poetry; neither, on the contrary, crown of reason. can I praise the gait of that pedestrian who

eyes, and the most absurd, trivial things ers, who waited in the ante-chamber, silver where, with great big eyes, yellow faces, individual thinking his own unpractised "While I admired, with a species of awe Humboldt, that simple metallic substances are judgment more likely to be mistaken than such as not Homer himself ever impressed unfavorable to the germination of plants, and There were three spoons in each dish, and caps.—Thackeray's Journey from Corn. the concurring voice of the public. And it me with, the majesty and sanctimony of their oxidation. Consequently, he was inis the property of the greatest works of geni- Livy, I have been informed by learned Ro- duced to seek some substance with which oxy us in other departments also, that a first view mans that in the structure of his sentences gen might be combined in such a manner as of them is generally disappointing; and if a he is often inharmonious, and sometimes unham were foolish enough to go away trustcouth. I can imagine such uncouthness in le made choice of oxugenated muriatic acid
ing more to his own besty impressions then ing more to his own hasty impressions than the goddess of battles, confident of power to the deliberate judgment of the world, he and victory, when part of her hair is waving would remain continually as blind and ig- round the helmet, loosened by the rapidity six hours; whereas, when immersed in water norant as he was at the beginning. The of her descent or the vibration of her spear. alone, they did not germinate in less than

Grandiloquent and sonorous, his lungs

Sir Joseph Jekyll and his Lady.

Lady Jekyll was one of the sisters of be first duly fermented, at whatever time it may and as a man, by indulging in habits of Lord Somers, and, thinking she must know be used. scorn and contempt for others, is sure to de more than any other woman, often puzzled The vine dressers of France generally object scend to the level of what he despises, so herself and others with over-subtle speculatory recommends it in some lines which should the opposite habits of admiration and entions. One day, after dinner, she said to be committed to memory by all who grow the thusiastic reverence for excellence impart to Mr. Whiston, "a difficulty occurs to me in vine:ourselves a portion of the qualities which we the Mosaic account of the creation, which admire; and here, as in everything else, hu. perhaps you can resolve. Since God pleasmility is the surest path to exaltation .- Dr. ed to create woman out of the man, why did he form her out of the rib rather than any other part?" Whiston looked puzzled. I delight in the assertion that "there is say about the city, which has not been much better told by greater travellers. I, with better told by greater travellers. I, with better told by greater travellers. I, with better told by greater travellers. I with better told by greater travellers. I with redly there is nothing so protective; for the body."

I delight in the assertion that "there is nothing so reasonable as religion." Assument that the rib is the most crooked part of the body." The old most crooked part of the body. The old most crooked part of the Bolls was highly delighted while het. Bain nor dampness, it is said, will Before our departure it was proposed that I should see their house; and the elder daughter threw her arms round my neck daughter threw her arms ro daughter threw her arms round my neck, and thus led me through a magnificent room which was surrounded by divans; the elevated portion of the floor was covered with ted portion of the floor was covered with saw a Turkish lady drive up to Sultan nothing so ennobling, for the ceaseless em-Rather let us rejoice that the soul of man india matting, and in the middle of the design is trained by trials. He must suffer, to be great; he must conquer himself and the great in Egypt, exquisitly inlaid one not draw endless conclusions from it, abode." Achmet's mosque in a Broughtan. Is not proportion was the most tasteful fountiation in the finding of the first form it, abode." Achmet's mosque in a Broughtan. Is not proportion was the most tasteful fountiation in the finding of the first form it, abode." Achmet's mosque in a Broughtan. Is not proportion was the most tasteful fountiation in the finding of the first form in the finding of the first form in t that the knell of the Turkish dominion is seldom insisted on, "you may depend on it serving his generous eccentricity to the grave. serving his generous eccentricity to the grave.

The nation, however, so little esteemed his

grape vine is not when the sap begins to rise, for this is of all periods the most improper.

Let the vines break into leaf, and then you may again; and that the scepticism prevalent amongst the highest orders must descend are instincts, passions, and opinions, and come forth an eternal here, who, through submisforth an eternal here, testementary disposition was the result of dotage, Parliament at once acceded to the request.—Townsend's History of the House of Commons.

Asparagus Brds.—Asparagus beds may be made four feet wide, trenched three feet deep, and liberally supplied with well decomposed farm-yard manure. Three rows may be planted in each bed, with the plants nine inches apart in the rows. Commons.

"Rotha, my spiritual child! this head was grey

Breathed forth beside the peaceful mountain

Whose murmur soothed thy languid mother's After her throes, whose name is thine to bear-Hanging around thee, a memorial theme For others, for thy future self a spell.

To summon fancies out of Time's dark cell"

Lord Byron wrote more cant of this sort than any poet I know of. Think of the

Arab Superstition. I remember poor Davidson mentioning to

me the general belief he had found prevalent amongst the Arabs in those parts of the Levant which travelers seldom frequent that the Frank is in league with devils witches, and unearthly beings. He told me that, on more than one occasion, he had profited by such fancies, when his life had been in danger from the wild tribes among whom he had ventured. Davidson was bald, and wore at that time a toupet. A body of Arabs, having surrounded him, had commenced plundering his effects, and hreatened even his life; when suddenly Davidson, calling upon them to beware how they provoked the Christian's power, dashed his false hair to the ground, saving, "Be

Torkish Ladies Shopping. When the ladies of the seraglio come to

The Women of Cyprus.

The bewitching power attributed at this day to the women of Cyprus is curious in connec "Magnificent words, and the pomp and tion with the worship of the sweet goddess who shoulder, and winds itself like Cytherea's own cestus around the slender waist-then the rich-

'Superstition. The high priest of the temple

AGRICULTURAL.

SOAK FOR SEEDS .- It was observed by Baron

Another very successful and economical solution of a quarter of an ounce of chloride of should be allowed to soak for the space of fou

FRESH MANURE NOT GOOD FOR THE VINE .a strong prepossession exists in favor of manur-ing the vineyards, and where small quantities of litter are spread around the roots of the vines; but the best authors concur in recom-

Mix some rich dung, and shells and pebbies break. Spread the good soil with lib'ral hand around, And trench them deeply in the lighten'd ground,

How TO MAKE A DURABLE WHITEWASH .-

CAUTION IN APPLYING SALT TO FRUIT TREES. Common salt may be scattered on the surface of the ground at the rate of 300 lbs. per acre, with perfect safety, so far as vegetables are concerned; but it is a dangerous substance to apply to fruit trees.—Gard. Chronicle.

GRAFTING VINES .- The best time to graft the